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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 220 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1922 TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date. 1922	Steamers.	Tons.
23rd Sept. ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	10,825
7th October ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA † ..	11,089
21st ,, ..	DELTA ..	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
4th November	KASHMIR ..	8 841
11th ,, ..	MANTUA †	10,902
18th ,, ..	MOREA ..	10,911
25th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
2nd December	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
9th ,, ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA † ..	9,098
30th ,, ..	KHIVA ..	9,097

NALDERA } * Through steamer from Australia.
MACEDONIA, MANTUA, KARMALA } † Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bologne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th October ..	MARGHA ..	8,258
10th November	MALDA ..	8,660
24th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
7th December.	MASHOBRA ..	8,288
21st ,, ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About		
6th October ..	NARKUNDA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nankin.
27th ,, .. November.	SOUDAN ..	
,, ..	KASHGAR ..	
	SICILIA ..	
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nellore.
31st ,, ..	SOUDAN ..	

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
6th October.	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
24th November.	NALDERA ..	15,825
15th December.	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
21st Sept. ..	SARALA	P. Gr. It. via Karach
22nd ,, ..	VARSOVA	Basrah via Karachi
18th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Coast
20th ,, ..	TAROBA	East and South Africa.

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Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jalavihar	8750	Second half of Sept.
S.S. Jaladuta	6700	18th Sept. 1922.

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Steamer.	Commander.	To us.	Arrival.	Dep.
†Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata	6,101	26 Aug.	18 Sep
Akita Maru ..	Y. Kotoril	8,817	4 Sep. ..	18 Sep.
Wakasa Maru	M. Goto	6,083	14 Sep.	25 Sep.
Kamakura Maru	J. Enjisawa	5 843	21 Sep.	9 Oct.
Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita	5,872	12 Oct.	26 Oct.
Awa Maru ..	J. Saito	6,028	27 Oct.	10 Nov.
Tosa Maru ..	T. Watanabe	5,622	11 Nov	25 Nov.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

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Capital Subscribed	.....	,, 50,00,000
Capital Paid up	.....	,, 25,80,130
Reserve Fund	.....	,, 18,00,000

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Calcutta	Jammu	Quetta
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PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1922:—
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
149,884 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 1,87,35,500
..... Rs. 5,62,35,500
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 4,11,82,805
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1922 ..... Rs. 5,62,06,500
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Akyab	Lucknow
Allahabad	Lyallpur
Alleppey	Madras (Mount Road)
Amballa	Madura
Amraoti	Mandalay
Amritsar	Mangalore
Bangalore	Masulipatam
Bassein	Meerut
Bellary	Moulmein
Benares	Mooltan
Berhampore	Muzaffarpur
Beswada	Muttra
Bombay (Byculla)	Moradabad
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mymensingh
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nasik
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Park Street)	Ootacamund
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Chittagong	Poona
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Cuddalore	Rangoon
Cuttack	Rawalpindi
Dacca	Salem
Delhi	Secunderabad
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Jubbulpore	Vizianagram
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
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Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
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A4930

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DESSERT PEARS or APPLES—9 lbs. for Rs. 5-10 sent carefully packed to any part of India by V.P. Post. A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, PUNJAB.
GA R4790

11 LBS. parcel selected table apples, William pears or walnuts, Rs. 5-8 each; 5 lbs. nett "A1" almonds, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett selected Sultanas, Rs. 7-8; 5 lbs. nett unstoned dry apricots, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry figs, Rs. 6-8; 5 lbs. nett selected dry raisins, Rs. 6; 5 lbs. nett black currants, Rs. 5-8; 5 lbs. nett apple or pear rings, Rs. 5-8; 11 lbs. parcel assorted dry fruits, Rs. 14. Charges included. FRUIT INDUSTRY, KASHMIR. Tele. "AMBA."
GA R4918

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

WANTED FURNITURES in small lots or large quantity. Good opportunity for those breaking their houses. Apply Post Box 8090, Bombay.

FOR SALE AND HIRE—Household office room, drawing room furnitures at reasonable terms. Apply ADAM SAJAN & CO. 364, Nagdevi Street, next to Mandvi Post Bombay.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR MILL-OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.—FOR SALE one up-to-date GIN AND PRESS FACTORY in the best cotton centre can be sold each factory separately with or without buildings. Apply PHIROZSHAW & CO., Nesbit Road, Mazagon, Bombay.
G R4928

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—A DODGE BROS., 5-seater touring MOTOR CAR in perfect order. Apply Box No. 8483, "Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R4708

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

FOR SALE—Six "Belmac" LATHES, as good as new, of Walter Newbold and Co.'s make, complete in working order. Please write to CHIMANLAL KALIANDAS & CO., 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
K R4923

COTTON BAILING PRESS, Nesmith Type, Rice Makers, orders booked at special reduced prices. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R4942

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED a cottage piano of any make and in any condition for a beginner. Apply sharp to Box, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4939

BOOKS AND STAMPS

STUDENTS or HYPNOTISM—Please note that stock of Free Book on Hypnotism has been completely exhausted. Your addresses have been registered for one copy, and will oe supplied POST FREE from the coming consignment expected next week. THE SATYAVAN'S TRADING CO., (The Raymon's Institute Ltd., London), Barian, Murree.
L R4825

STAMPS—24 LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL PICTORIALS from 24 different Countries including Tasmania, Crete, Hedjaz (Cat. 1sh), Bosnia, Iraq, Guatemala, Egypt, Bolivia, Jamaica, etc. in faultless condition and neatly mounted, price Re. 1. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., ALLAHABAD.
L 14348

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN GENT'S B. S. A. Cycle with three speed hub and chain case. Good reward will be given to finder. See R. D. PUNVELIWALLA, near Police Station, Lamington Road.
P B R4938

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—FINANCIAL PARTNERS to start a Saw Mill in Malabar or Mangalore. Prospects very good. Two latest band Saw Mills ready on hand. Apply for particulars to "D" care of "Advt Dept." to "Bombay Chronicle."
R R4902

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and shorthand speed classes." Special arrangements for ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road. Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

SHIPPING AND CLEARING WORK will be executed at moderate rates. Cargo will be consigned to any Port or Railway Station. Prompt attention will be given to up-country customer Please apply to BHAWANIDAS & SONS. Vadgadi No. 48-58, Bombay.
T R4877

FOR SALE—COLOURED PRINTING AND LITHO INK, and rough paper, going very cheap. KRISHNA PRINTING PRESS AGENCY, 9 Anant Wadi, Bombay. 2.
T R4822

SPORTS.

THE HIGHEST DIVIDEND

Last Saturday was paid on

PRIME BOY (Rs. 193-8.)

He was included in

RACING EXPERT'S SELECTIONS together with Brixworth, Steel Blue, Traveller, Olivine (WIN), and Flaming Orb, Risen Again, Apollo, Sweet Adare, The Devil, Mossley, Rosey Tread, Arvil, Pilgrim's Pass, Major Saxham (PLACE).

SPECIAL FORECASTS

For next Wednesday and Saturday. Particulars from Post Box 599, G. P. O. BOMBAY.

PROFESSION

INFALLIABLE REMEDIES FOR

Sprue, Consumption, Gall-stone, Tumours, Sinus, Dropsy, Bone Disease, Beain Diseases, Appendicitis, Rheumatoid, Astnrites, etc.
Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application. No operation. No injection.
Our medicines are Non-poisonous.

DOCTOR SAM. WILLIAMS.
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N.B.—Only European and Educated Indians are admitted.
R4932

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO LET IN BALLARD ESTATE.

OFFICES and SHOW ROOMS for immediate occupation with lift.
I. In AMARCHAND BUILDING on BALLARD ROAD, near Mole Station, blocks FACING SEA.
II. In AMRUT BUILDING on Dongall Road, opposite E. D. Sassoon Co.'s Offices. Rents from Rs. 90 and upwards. For particulars apply to the OWNER on the Premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. and 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to
AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
86, Kazi Syed St.,
Mandvi, Bombay No. 9.
M4774

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street on TUESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1922, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1922.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1923 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 6th to 19th September, 1922, both days inclusive, and during that period the Books of the Company will be available for inspection by Shareholder during Office hours.

By order,
D. HARRICHAND.
Manager.
Bombay, 28th August, 1922.
C14173

THE NANDLAL BHANDARI MILLS, LTD., INDORE.

NOTICE OF FIRST CALL.

AS settled in the Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 10th of June, 1922, the shareholders of this Company are hereby requested to remit the amount of first call at Rs. 25 per share to the Registered Office (276 Nand Bhuwan, Juna Topkhana, Indore) on or before the 10th of October, 1922.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 25th September, 1922, (both days inclusive).

By order of the Board of Directors,
NANDLAL BHANDARI AND SONS,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
C14357

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 4th Divdiend for last six months ending 31st March, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 15 per share of Rs. 150 paid,/Rs. 25 per share of Rs. 250 fully paid, (Free of Incofne Tax) has been declared at the Second Ordinary General meeting held on 8th September, 1922, and the same is made payable on and after THURSDAY, the 28th September, 1922, between 12 noon to 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay. The Divided Warrants will be posted to shareholders to their last registered address.

(Sd.) PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 16th September, 1922.
C14355

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER RUBBER AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 18th September, 1922, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, 11 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1922.
2. To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from the office, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MANU SUBEDAR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th September 1922 to 23rd September 1922, both days inclusive.
C14274

TENDERS.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

TENDERS are invited from approved contractors for the construction of the New Convocation Hall at Lucknow from the drawings prepared by Sir Edwin L. Lutyens R.A., estimated to cost about Rupees Twenty-five lakhs.
Tenders are to be delivered in sealed covere accompanied by Rupees One thousand in Currency Notes as earnest money, before 12 o'clock on Tuesday the 31st October, 1922, at the office of Sir Edwin L. Lutyens R.A., Architect, Raisina, Delhi.
The Drawings and Conditions of Contract may be inspected at, and the Forms of Tender and Abstract of Quantities obtaintd from the office of:—
Mr. C. G. BLOMFIELD, F.S.I.,
Architect,
10, Alipur Road, DELHI.
TA C14282

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of (a) clothing to staff, (b) Boots and putties and (c) Water proof coats will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 5th day of October, 1922.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
KAIKHOSHRO N. R. RANINA,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, DeLisle Road,
16th September, 1922.
C14347

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, on MONDAY, 2nd October, 1922, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.) for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel on the Parel District for a period of fourteen months from 1st November, 1922.
Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, at Re. 1 each.
The tenderer must deposit earnest money in cash amounting to Rs 100 with the Treasurer, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Bombay, and the receipt obtained for it must accompany the tender to the Agent. Otherwise the tender will not be considered.
N. B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or in whole.
N. MEDLEY.
Secretary to Agent.
Churchgate Street,
15th September, 1922.
C14337

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1823 of 1921.

JEHANGIR ARDESHIR LIMBOOWALLA and Others ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
IBRAHIM KHAN VALAD KARIM KHAN ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of June, 1921, the following immoveable property known as Ebrahim Khan's Hotel will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1922, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of ground and premises known as Albert Victor Hotel with their appurtenances, situate at Matheran, in the Registration Sub-District of Karjat, in the District of Kolaba, containing by admeasurement six acres and thirty-two gunthas, be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as No. 54A in a certain map or plan of Matheran, deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 76, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 2nd day of May, 1922.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C14328

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 85, Hummam Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.
"MEDICAL AND SURGICAL STORES."

Auction Sale of a large quantity of Miscellaneous Medical Stores, consisting of Surgical, Dental and Veterinary Instruments, and a large variety of Medical and Surgical Appliances and Drugs in Bulk and Tablet form; 20,000lbs. Wool double Cyanide in 4 lb. packet, 60,000 lbs. wool double in 1 oz. packet, and 40,000lbs. Wool Cotton Absorbant in 2 oz. packet.
Under instructions from the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th September, 1922, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Surplus Stores Depot, Colaba, (Barrack Master's Yard), opposite Old Colaba Railway Station, the above mentioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.
The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Estate, or at the abovementioned place of sale or at the office of the undersigned and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.
In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 19th September, 1922, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed the following goods:—
Glassware, Printing matter, Earthenware, Iron plates, Sugar samples, Machinery parts, Steel hoops, 215 Bricks, Sample oil, Motor parts, Stoves, G. Tubes, Cycle parts, Cassia, Disinfectant, Whiting Clothing, Watch chains, Printing form, Tiles, A. R. M. parts, Cement, C. I. pips: Rly. materials, Sugar, Ties, Steel tubes, Crucibles, Tallow, Toys, 198 Crates, 3 Packages Varnish, Electric Block, Porcelainware, Tinplates, Bolts and Nuts, Joists steel, Slate pens, Cloves, Books, Fish plate, Flat bars, Personal effects, Barrels oil, Labels, Rubber tyres, Medicine Gum, Flanges.
70 packages Hair Dye.
150 bundles Wooden Planks.
106 Casks I. Sulphur.
28 packages Glass bangles.
2 bales American Cotton.
Loose lot of gravel Lying at Mahim Bunder and 3 heaps Bricks lying at Apollo Reclamation and loose lot of sand lying at Sassoon Dock may be inspected by the intending purchasers before sale.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, Sept. 18, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 321.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE RICH PEOPLE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DOONGRI STREET, KATHA BAZAR, OPP. THE SHOP OF MR. ADAMJI BHAIJI RANGWALLA.

Under instructions from G. G. Nadkarni, Esq. the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Agent to the Official Assignee of Calcutta and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the insolvent Ahmed Ebrahim Salehji, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of September 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the right, title and interest of the above insolvent in the following immoveable property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that pice or parcel of Fazandri land or ground whereof Mahomed Essak Oomar and Parsi Jivanji Battlivalla are Fazandars together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated, lying and being at Doongri Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 226 sq. yds., or thereabouts, but in the schedules mentioned as admeasuring 31ft. in breadth and 75 ft. in length and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1143 and Street Nos. 117-25, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Syed Mukri Street, on or towards the West by the said Doongri Street, on or towards the the North by the property of Vora Sallebhai Jafferji and on or towards the South by the house of Vora Tajbhai Budhabhai.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
80, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 6421.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PACKAGES WOOLLEN GOODS, TURKISH TOWELS, BELTS, SCARFPINS, ETC.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 2780 of 1922.
Arthur & Co. (Export) Ld. ..... Plantiffs.
v/s.
Rasulbhoy Cassumji ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from the Plaintiffs abovenamed and on account and at the risk of the Defendant Rasulbhoy Cassumji and in pursuance of the Decree passed in the above suit on the 16th August, 1922, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of September, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, the following packages:—
1 Case 31 Pieces Cotton Check Dress Stuff 41".
1 Bale 30 Doz Turkish Towels of different sizes.
1 Case 39 Doz Mens Cott Web Belts and Gilt Metal Scarf Pines and 8 Pieces Cotton Suiting 27".
1 Case 10 Pieces Black Wool Serge and Coating Serge.
Deposit 25 per cent and delivery with 8 days.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th September, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT HAPUR.

THE FOLLOWING MACHINERY ON 5TH OCTOBER, 1922, AT 2 P.M.

FIRST LOT.—One cummins Patent Cotton baling press by Henry Berry & Co., for 500 lbs bales; One high pressure double cylinder hydraulic engine.
SECOND LOT.—32 Platts double roller gins; One Platt double Kapas Opener; One 12" x 20" x 24" stroke compound condensing engine by Ruston proctor & Co., with condenser; One Lancashire double flue boiler 24' x 6½' x 120 lbs by Thinker Shenton & Co., with donkey pump. Complete line shaft for gins.
MISCELLANEOUS.—4 Platts single roller gins; One 10' bed self-acting and screw cutting lathe; Many other sundries connected with ginning factory.
For further particulars enquire from MANAGING DIRECTOR RAGHUBIR GINNING AND PRESS FACTORY, LD., Hapur.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort.
opposite "The Imperial Bank."

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of the stock-in-trade at Colaba Causeway in the shop of Canji Lalji, deceased advertised for sale this day has been POSTPONED till further notice.
VORA & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 18th September, 1922.

BENNETT & CO.

126, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

The sale of property at Abdul Rehman Street which was advertised to take place on Tuesday the 19th instant is POSTPONED and 29th instant is fixed for the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE.
Under instructions from Messrs. Ralli Bros., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Ralli Brothers & Co's. Office at Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) all the office furniture and fittings such as large glass cupboards, chairs, counters office tables, boxes, iron safes, partitions, etc., etc.
The above will be on view three days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 18th September, 1922.

Leprosy & Leucoderma

LEUCODERMA or white patches is a disease very obstinate in its nature but it is not leprosy as is popularly known and a good servant should not be dismissed for his having white patches. The white patches are due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood, and sometimes to mercurial or venereal poison and hereditary causes and some other known or unknown sources of infection and freaks of nature. But after all this nasty disease is a curse to humanity and a vigorous and systematic treatment is essential too root it out. Unscientific drugs—pills and oils—of the market sold by people who pose too much and offer lower prices are worse than no treatment and surely no sane man should resort to same. The scientific drogs of the Behar Chemical Works have proved to the world that these can cure Leucoderma of any variety, chrono or acute, and the medicines are non-poisonous, produce no re-action, non-irritant, and can be safely used by all without any harm.

For internal use to purify the blood increase new blood in the system, and improve general condition of health, mind and body and to make up less of pigmentation in the blood etc., NERVINUS (Regd.) with gold at Rs. 5 per bottle. For external application —medicine to last one month—at Rs. 5 per bottle.

BOTH SHOULD BE TAKEN TOGETHER TO ENSURE PROMPT AND LASTING EFFECT.

Postage etc., extra. Writes Mr. B. Singh from Port Blair:—
The medicine was used on the white patches of my son who got the complete cure from this dangerous disease. The public should THRUST upon (my writing that the Behar Chemical Works very favourably selling this wonderful medicine for Rs. 10, if they charged Rs. 50 for this, it can be considered very cheap.

MANY OTHER GOOD REFERENCES.

LEPROSY (Tropical of Post venereal). Our specifics for 45 day including medicines for internal and external uses as well as for Fumigation and Bath are scientifically prepared by us according to the principles laid down by the latest and highest authorities and these cure leprosy of all varieties viz: Nodular, Tubercular, Para or Mixed leprosy, Aenasthetic leprosy etc., etc. Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra. Best and safest scientific treatment ever invented. A trial will show its mertis.

BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
MIHIJAM E. I. R.

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT"

Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India you should own a copy at once. Pages 288.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 4-6-0
Six Copies, Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR
79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

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AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M
The Illustrious
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN
and
BEVERLY BAYNE
IN
"A MILLION A MINUTE"
A drama of Romance and Intrigue in 5 Supreme Acts.

THE EXCELSIOR

ROBERT COURTNEIDGE
AND
W. E. HOLLOWAY'S London Co.
in the Latest London Dramatic Successes
TO-DAY Monday 18th & TO-MORROW Tuesday 19th at 9-30 p. m.
THE "FAITHFUL HEART"
Booking at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.

THE EXCELSIOR

DIRECTION, MADAN THEATRES, LD.
SEPTEMBER 21st
DAILY 6-30 and 9-45
THE PICTURE OF THE CENTURY.
ALLEN HOLUBAR'S
Picturization of Woman's Faith Through the Ages:
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
First National Attraction
IN
9 UNFORGETTABLE REELS 9
Thrilling—Inspiring—Amazing—Beautiful beyond comparison. Thrilling beyond anticipation. Outspokenly dramatic beyond comparison.
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE
Colossal scenes of dazzling brilliance follow one another with startling effect in this supreme effort of photo-play production.
MAN—WOMAN—MARRIAGE

THE EXCELSIOR

NEXT WEDNESDAY AT 6-15
THE
BOMBAY CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Director.....EDWARD BEHR
will give their SECOND
MIDWEEK MUSICAL MATINEE
POPULAR PRICES! POPULAR PRICES!
Rs. 3; 2; 1; & 8 annas.
THE WORKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL GENIUSES. NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL MUSIC LOVERS. SEATS MAY NOW BE BOOKED AT ROSE & CO., LD.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 p. m.
Owing to the enormous success of this picture recently shown at the Empire Theatre and at the Special Request of our Patrons we are screening this great Romance for one week commencing to-day.
"LEILA MAJNU"
produced by MADAN THEATRES, Ltd. under the personal Direction of Mr. J. J. MADAN.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 AND 10 P. M.
'ENLIGHTEN THY DAUGHTER'
A play that propounds the great moral question and vividly depicts all the perils a girl faces, stunning in its truth.
It is admittedly the most remarkable blow ever aimed at hypocrisy.

THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
WE ARE OFFERING YOU
A Brilliant New Productio[n]
OF
THE STAR
RAJA
JANMEJAYA
SAC
The first and onl[y]
The story of Kali, the A[sura] who ever tries to put DEVOTION on the scaf[fold] how Narayan is ever rea[dy] divotees and bringing into MAHTMYA of SHRIMA[D] Played by a brilliant gala[xy]
A picture that you ca[n] miss. See it to-day or this
AT
CINEMA MA[JESTIC]
Girgaum.
Popular prices and u[nique]

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD. PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY at 5, 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 p. m.
PEARL WHITE
IN
THE SENSATIONAL PATHE SERIAL
"THE QUEEN SEEKS DISTRACTION"
15 CONTINUOUS EPISODES OF
THRILLS——DANGER——MYSTERY
SECOND INSTALMENT TO-DAY
WITH SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.
SPECIAL MATINEES:
SATURDAY, SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30.
NOTICE—Soldiers in Uniform admitted to Dress Circle at Half Price.

WEST-END CINEMA

THE SECOND WEEK!
Remaining Four Chapters—5000 feet of the greatest and the most remarkable Picture of Oriental Grandeur and Magnificence
"KISMET"
A tale of human passions as existed a thousand years ago.
There were One Thousand and One stories in the "ARABIAN NIGHTS," "KISMET," the Thousand and Second story, by its whimsical brilliance outdoes all the others.
"KISMET"
Bombay—from end to end—is talking about it. you see the greatest romantic character-actor of America
OTIS SKINNER
perpetuating his supreme Stage Success in this Screen miracle. A story brimful of Colour, Drama, Comedy, Adventures Intrigues, Fights, Love-making, Bewilderment and Suspense
A 2-Reel Fatty Comedy in the Programme:—"Back Stage", featuring
FATTY ARBUCKLE
and the New Screen Magazine.
To-night:—5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30; p.m. (S.T.)
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

AGAIN.
!! FOR ONE WEEK MORE !!
OWING TO THE DEMAND OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
AN EXTRA SUPER PRODUCTION
MALTI-MADHAV
TOGETHER WITH
A REEL OF CHARMING DANCES
BY
Miss Lina Velentine
BOTH PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Films Co.
DAILY 4 SHOWS—5,—7,—8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS AT 3-30

HERE'S A PICTURE SUPREME
"NOVELTY"!

Benefit Performance in aid of
The Deccan Volunteer Corps.
Under Public Patronage
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSALE
will stage at the
BOMBAY THEATRE, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.
"Shaha-Shivaji"
Wednesday 20-9-1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Saturday 23-9-22 at 8-30 p. m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 24-9-22 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE
OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Wednesday the 20th Sept. 1922
EKACHA-PYALA
(at 8-30. p.m.)
Saturday the 23rd Sept. 1922
MANAPMAN
(at 8-30 p. m.)
Sunday the 24th Sept. 1922
Sunshaya-Kallol
(at 3 p.m.)

AMRUTANJAN

Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 35 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of houses. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Costs 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.
GANDHI CALENDAR 4 As.

BLUNT RAZORSA ND SAFETY BLADES
RESHARPENED.
We resharpen razors at As. 8 each. New handles fitted Re. 1 each. Gillette, etc., blades re-edge Re. 1-2 doz.; under six As. 2 each. Post FREE. New Razors, blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments repaired. Electro-plating done. MATHEWS & CO., 28, Medows St., opp. Cornoglia, Bombay.

[redacted]ALE OF MOTOR CARS.
[redacted]NGLISH and FRENCH
[redacted]h actually twelve to
[redacted]d rupees are to be
[redacted] half the actual
[redacted]iven any time
[redacted]A & Co.
[redacted]ort,

IF IT IS A PART
FOR FORD CAR
WE CAN SUPPLY IT
ACCESSORIES ALWAYS IN STOCK
THE
MOTOR STORES
KHETWADI BACK ROAD
BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 16.
The monsoon has strengthened in the Peninsula but in the extreme north widespread rainfall due to eastern depression shows signs of diminishing. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, the Punjab, Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India west, east of the Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar north, Hyderabad, and local in Bengal, northwest of the Frontier Province, west of the Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan and north of Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bihar, east of Baluchistan, Gujarat, south of Hyderabad and southeast of Madras.
The chief amounts are:—Akyab two inches, Minbu one and a half, Monywa and Lashio one, Calcutta and Balasore two, Dharbhanga and Mukteswar one, Sialkot and Multan one and a half, Muree and Gurmarg three, Sonamarg one, Dera Ismail Khan and Kohlu half, Barkhan one and a half, Mount Abu one, Surat and Neemuch one and a half, Indore one, Khandwa and Nagpur two, Hoshangabad one and a half, Panchmarhi and Raipur three, Karwar one, Aurangabad and Cocanada one and a half and Gokalpur one.
Forecast: Decrease in the Punjab and Rajputana.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th Sept. 1922.	Total since 1st June, to 16th Sept. 1922.	June 1st to 16th Sept. 1921.	June 1st to 16th Sept. 1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0.54	66.61	79.39	38.78
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.11	61.60	80.93	43.99
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	0.19	62.10	74.27	42.53
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0.59	67.75	78.45	42.95
Kemp & Co., (Cumballa Hill)	--	--	--	--

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, Sept. 16th.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 n.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.688
Temperature of Air	Degrees		79.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"		76 2
Dew Point	"		75 0
Relative humidity of Air			0.864
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)			9.0
Maximum temperature of Air			81 9
Minimum do do			77 9
General direction of Wind			W,WNW,W.
Movement of Wind do	miles.		175
Fall of Rain	inches		0.64
Total fall during month			3.82
Do. 6th. Year			26 60
Additional fall of [illegible]			0 07

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday the 16th September 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Rainfall has been nearly general.—Multan reports 1.42 in. while Rawalpindi had 0.70 in., Lahore 0.62 in., and Hissar 0.14 in. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi and Ambala, heavily clouded at Lahore and lightly or moderately clouded at other stations. Day temperature was from 2 deg. to 18 deg. below the average.
The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature was nearly normal.
Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 1.02 in. of rain while Kotah had 0.33 in., Ajmer 0.38 in. and Bikaner 0.19 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal in west Rajputana and upper Sind. Night temperature was above the average at Jacobabad.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Central India West and south Gujarat. Surat reports 1.57 in., Ahmedabad 0.66 in., Neemuch 1.50 in. and Indore 1.10 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature was below normal except on the west Kathiawar coast.
The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general. Raipur, Nagpur and Khandwa respectively report heavy falls of 2.78 in., 2.20 in. and 2.05 in. while Hoshangabad had 1.41 in. and Amraoti 0.17 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Khandwa humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal except in the north of the division.
The Konkan.—Bombay, Ratnagiri and Karwar report 0.54 in., 0.17 in. and 1.00 in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 1.47 in. of rain while Ahmednagar had 0.52 in., Sholapur 0.14 in., Belgaum 0.31 in., Nizamabad 0.45 in. and Hyderabad 0.69 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature was above normal at Sholapur and below it at Malegaon and in north Hyderabad.
General Remarks.—The low pressure area persists and lies over the north-west Central Provinces and Central India West. The monsoon has been active over the greater part of the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the south Bombay Decan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, south Gujarat, Central India West, Rajputana and the Punjab and local in the north Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.47 in. at Aurangabad, 2.78 in. at Raipur, 2.20 in. at Nagpur 2.05 in. at Khandwa, 1.41 in. at Hoshangabad, 1.57 in. at Surat, 1.50 in. at Neemuch, 1.10 in. at Indore, 1.02 in. at Mount Abu and 1.42 in. at Multan. Humidity is in excess over the greater part of north-west India and day temperature was below normal there and in the south-west of the Central Provinces and the adjacent parts of the north Deccan. The sea has become rough at Colombo.
Forecast.—A decrease of rain is likely in the Central Provinces and an extension in the United Provinces.
India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th September 1922.
The monsoon has been active in north-west India and in conjunction with the western disturbances has extended to the frontier. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa the Punjab, Kashmir, west Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad and local in Bengal, the west United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Prvince, east Rajutana, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, Gujarat and the Bombay Deccan.
The chief amounts not already shown in th Bombay Report are:—Minbu one inch; Yamethin two; Narayanganj three; Balasore one; Cuttack one and a half; Mussooree three; Montgomery one; Dalhousie one and a half; Murree two; Srinagar, Sonamarg three-quarters; Peshawar a half; Cherat three and Mercara, Cocanada one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 16TH OF SEPT. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIA & C. I.—						
Bushire	--	--	--	0	--	--
Do. 15th	89.1	75.2	62	0	--	—0.01
Jask	93.7	83.5	85	0	--	—0.08
Muskat	93.1	86.8	85	0	--	—0.17
Do. 15th	..	..	..	--	--	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90.6	79.2	87	1.42	2.85	—3 41
Rawalpindi	78.7	73.1	90	0 70	30 84	—0.11
Lahore	86.4	76.3	9	0.62	15.87	—0 85
Hissar	93.6	74.8	85	0.14	13.70	+2.07
Ambala	90.7	75.5	79	--	26.42	+5.27
Delhi	89.4	79.4	85	--	17.94	—3.21
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	94.2	80.3	69	--	23.0[illegible]	+1.72
Mainpuri	93.2	79 1	82	--	31.07	+9.55
Jhansi	91.2	77.8	74	--	28.66	+8.86
Cawnpore	93.2	79.4	81	--	21.44	+1.19
Allahabad	93.8	80.8	77	--	26.91	+3.71
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	95.0	82.8	69	...	8	—2.15
Karachi	85.6	77.6	86	0.02	1.76	—4.14
Ajmer	93.2	75.6	69	0.38	11.23	—3.17
Jodhpur	91.1	77.1	71	--	15.79	—4.69
Kotah	89.2	76.0	83	0.33	26.88	+2 22
Mount Abu	71.0	67.4	92	1.02	45.23	—5.41
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	88.6	75.4	61	..	10.24	—2.73
Dwarka	86.4	79.2	91	0.03	8.15	—5.10
Veraval	84.2	79.8	84	..	6.66	—10 96
Rajkot	89.1	74 6	84	..	13.55	—9.77
Bhavnagar Para	86.8	76.6	69	0.08	18.44	—7.00
Surat	91.2	76.2	96	1.57	36.46	—0.30
Ahmedabad	88	77.8	86	0.66	33.86	+6.83
Deesa	86	71.7	93	0.0[illegible]	25.[illegible]	+4.19
Neemuch	90.1	73.8	84	1.50	34.74	+9.57
Indore	76.9	72.2	94	1.10	36.87	—1.57
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.1	74.5	84	0.08	51.89	+4.46
Saugor	87.2	74.0	92	0.03	45.03	+9.68
Hoshangabad	86.8	74.2	100	1.41	37.31	—4.71
Khandwa	7.0	78 8	87	2.05	16.76	—7.28
Akola	88.8	74.5	91	--	28.68	+4.13
Amraoti	88	72.0	85	0 17	26.05	+0.02
Nagpur	88.0	73.0	91	2.20	39.50	+0.58
Chanda	87.0	74.0	90	--	47.31	+4.31
Raipur	86.1	74.0	87	2.78	47.23	+6.23
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.0	78.4	76	0.54	66.61	+2.16
Ratnagiri	84.0	74.4	91	0.17	28.64	+3.98
Marmugao	82.8	76.8	86	0.01	50.31	+1.97
Karwar	81 9	74.8	87	1.00	100[illegible]	—5.23
BOMBAY DAGCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.0	72.3	76	0 01	9.79	—6.36
Ahmednagar	88.7	79.1	81	0.52	8.78	—5.06
Poona	85.0	69.4	77	0.04	13.43	—4.78
Sholapur	94.5	71.3	74	0.14	11.86	—7.17
Bijapur	89.1	70.7	69	--	4.70	—5.77
Belgaum	77.8	66.0	93	0.31	35.63	—1 64
Aurangabad	75.8	69.0	99	1.47	40.72	+0.91
Nizamabad (Indur)	80.7	71.1	84	0.45	28.43	—0.43
Hyderabad	87.9	71.3	88	0.69	4.06	—7.13
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.8	73.0	[illegible]8	0.44	110[illegible]	+13.48
Calicut	81.8	73.[illegible]	95	0.2[illegible]	[illegible]8.09	[illegible] 13.75
Cochin	81.7	75.6	85	0.78	6.18	+7.84
Colombo	83.6	74.8	76	0.16	14.85	—4 02
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	[illegible]91.1	75.7	86	0.08	?	
Bellary	94.1	74.1	60	--	2.30	—5.19
Cuddapa	97.6	80.1	53	--	[illegible]0.[illegible]	[illegible] 7.64
Madras	97.9	76.6	64	0.26	10.47	—3.74
Bangalore	91.7	[illegible].0	62	--	10.31	—4.36
Coimbatore	88.2	70.2	66	--	5.91	—1.67
Trichinopoly	[illegible].5	78.2	60	--	5.93	—3 84
Negapatam	94	77.9	69	--	[illegible].22	+0.81

BABY'S DELIGHT
Jhu Jhu Rest Swing

Was designed on the occasion of H. E. Lady Chelmsford's Maternity & Infant's Welfare exhibition (1920) at Delhi. The eminent Lady Doctors & Experts in charge of the exhibition appreciated it very much and gave the Jhu-Jhu wide publicity in the subsequent exhibitions at Calcutta and Bombay The Jhu-Jhu ensures Baby's Health, comfort, pleasure and safety and saves mother's worry, time and trouble. Falling impossible. Tested up to 100 lbs. Folds flat. Weight 1 1/4 lb.
Supplied in two models:— De Lux Rs. 6 Standard Rs. 3/12 Postage & packing/12/-
Testimonials:—(*Numerous on the record*) (1) Dr. CLUFFE recommended one of your safety Swings for Baby. (8d) F. Bodycot (Mysoorie.)
2. Kindly send to the above address two more Jhu-Jhu Rest Swings per V.P.P. I am much pleased to appreciate its usefulness (8d.) Capt. V. Bhushan, I. M. S. 7-1. G. H. Dera Ismail Khan
3. Many people in this part of the country admire and appreciate your Jhu Jhu. (8d). D. S. Shaligram, M. S. C.I. (London). Director of Industries, Kolhapur State.
4. I can get through quite a lot of work while baby plays comfortably in the Jhu Jhu. (8d). Mrs. E. Dawes, Nasik.
Order One To-day. K. & KEYS Co. No. 3, Fals Bazar, DELHI.

Smallest New Arc Lamp.

Burns ordinary Kerosine Oil Light & Handy Pattern . . .
Low Consumption Simple, Reliable
Price . . . . on application.
AMERICA INDIA EXPORT & IMPORT Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Prince's Street, BOMBAY No. 2

DENTAL NOTICE
Latest Treatment for Pyorrhoea by the High Frequency Current. Perfect filling artificial Sets-in Gold vulcanibe and Ebonite,
Tel. No. 4277.
FEES MODERATE
CONSULTATION FREE,
Dr. J. D. BOWMON
DENTAL SURGEON (Eng)
Readymoney Building
near sailor's Home, Apollo Bunder.

THAT
ALL-GONE
KIND OF FEELING
WILL DISAPPEAR
AFTER ONE CUP
OF
AMBER TIPS
PURE
COFFEE.
NO CHICORY
NO ADULTERATION.
JUST REAL COFFEE
RICH AND WHOLESOME
Direct from the plantations of Southern India which are now producing the finest coffee in the world.

Sold by all the dealers in Bombay at the following prices :—

1 lb. Tins.	½ lb. Tins.	¼ lb. Tins.
Rs. 1-4.	As. 10-6.	As. 5-6.

AMBER TIPS TEA COMPANY,
No. 3. BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 15th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	2,000
,, Forwarded	57,000
,, Imports	27,000
,, Stock	692,000
Actual Weekly Sales	32,000
Water Twist	1/7 1/2
Printers Cloths	38

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept.	12 80
Oct.	12 60
Nov.	12 45
Dec.	12 38
Jan.	12 33
Feb.	12 28
Mar.	12 25
April	12 19
May	12 13
June	10 06
July	11 99
August	11 84

Tone :—Steady

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th

S. G. Bengs.	8 00
,, ,, Fully Good	8 40
,, ,, Fine	8 80
,, ,, No. 1 Oomra Good	9 95
,, ,, ,, Fully Good	10 35
,, ,, ,, Fine	10 75
M. G. Broach Good	11 05
,, ,, Fully Good	11 45
,, ,, Fine	11 85
M. G. Selads Good.	7 90
,, ,, Fully Good	8 30
,, ,, Fine	8 70

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 16th.

Futures at New York.	Oct.	21 25
	Dec.	21 45
	Jan.	21 34
	Mar.	21 43

London, Sept. 16th.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 9/16 Quiet.
Bar Gold	...
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/8 Steady.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	34,0
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York Oct.	21 33—14
,, ,, ,, Dec.	21 60—16
,, ,, ,, Jan.	21 50—15
,, ,, ,, Mar.	21 57—15
Spot Cotton, at New York	21 60—15
,, ,, at New Orleans	21 00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	20 72—37
,, at New Orleans Jan.	20 95—27
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	19 1/4
Bonds and Bills	...
Silver Commercial U. S. mine	99 1/4
Do. Foreign	69

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, Sept. 14th.

Months.	To-day's Price.
Sept	17 15
Oct.	17 35
Nov.	17 40
Dec.	17 50
Jan.	17 55
Feb.	17 65
March	17 75
April	17 85
May	17 95

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Firm and increased inquiry but buying is irregular.

Yarns :—Stiffer.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 15th

Months.	To-day's price
September	12 73—05
Oct.	12 53—05
November	...
December	12 28—08
January	12 23—04
February	...
March	12 17—04
April	...
May	12 02—06
June	...
July	11 90—04
Aug	...

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 15th.

Rentes 3%	64
Bar Silver Spot	35 3/8
,, 2 months hence	35 3/8
Closing Tone of silver :—Little Indian bazaar burprif Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	3
,, 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 2 p/c. since 17th July 1922.	3

BLOCK-MAKING AND PRINTING DONE BY The Bombay Chronicle Press AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 16th

WHEAT:

Rosario Santa Fe 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. paid Sellers	47
Danubian Rosso 62 lbs. Aug.-Sept. Sellers	46
Australian 61 lbs. Aug. Dull	50/6
Wheat Afloat U. K. Qrs. 1,745,000. Same :—	

SHARES.

Jharseed Bank	£17 3/4
Hongkong	£116
National	£43 3/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£14 1/2
Eastern Bank	£5 1/4

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore real Bold Sept-Oct. Sellers	£17
Rapeseed, Yellow Gunessi, 418 lbs. ex-Ship	...
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Value	£16
Tone of Rapeseed :—Firm.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	...
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£8 1/4
Turia Rapeseed Sept.-Oct. Value	£17 1/2
Linseed, Argentine Sept.-Oct. Paid Buyers	£16 7/8
Tone :—	

METALS:

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	63 1/4
Copper Braziers	63 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/8
Hard Spelter	25 1.4
Corrugated Sheets	£11 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1924/90	£86 1/2
Victory Bonds 4%	£88
War loan 5% 1929/47	£99 5/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£66 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	67
Govt. Securities 3%	56
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£112 1/2

RUBBER:

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Oct.-Nov	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Paid	7 5/8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	19
Tone :—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Normal	19/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct.-Dec. Sellers	20/3
Do. Do. Do. Jan.-Mar. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Jan.-Mar. Sellers	20/10 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Oc. Dec. Sellers	21
Tone :—	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 16

To-day 14 points are reported lower in New York futures. The decline was due to South selling. The undertone of the New York market is good. Trade is buying. The consumption of the U. S. A. was 527.000 bales for the month of August. With further development in trade demand we hope to see higher rates. We still advise buying at present level and particularly on any good break. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 15th September as under :—

"Bull speculators are uneasy."

"May have technical reaction."

Regarding September Ocmra corner, out of 213,000 bs. tendered about a lakh and a half have been surveyed up-tc-date out of which about 9000 bs. have been rejected. It seems that about 65,000 bs. are weighed over by the Bull party so far. In the next week we expect further heavy tenders, as for the last whole week no tenders were made. The sentiment in the market has rather been bearish for the last few days on rumours that the Bull party will not be able to weigh over the cotton tendered. It remains to be seen how much they will be able to weigh by the due date.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 471¼ and went up to Rs. 473 on buying by a Marwari Shroff. Again touching Rs. 472 advanced to Rs. 473 on Cutcha Candy Marwari Brokers buying, the same being the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 473. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 472 and closed at Rs. 474½. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 476 and eased to Rs. 473 on General selling. On buying by the Bull operators the prices advanced to Rs. 477½ the same being the rate at 4 p.m. While Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 416½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 420 on office buying, the same price ruling at 4 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal December-January was Rs. 351 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Sept. 16th

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May		474 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.		353
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.		422
,, ,,	Sept.		478

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 15th Sept 1922.

Cotton	1750 Bs.
Wheat	451 Cwts.
Linseed	906 ,,
Rape, etc.	264 ,,
Gingellyseed	165 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil ,,
Groundnuts	Nil ,,
Cottonseed	3100 ,,
Rice	3175 ,,
Myrobollans	317 ,,
Cottonseed	1313 ,,
Mowraseed	198 ,,
Gram	573 ,,
Jowar	42 ,,
Wheat	Nil ,,
Barley	Nil ,,
Rajra	1199 ,,
Coal	961 Tons

ESTIMATED COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept, 16th.

WEEKLY REPORT.

	1922-1923 Rs.	1921-1922 Rs.
Receipts for the week ending 14th September 1922	8,454	32,929
Receipts from 1st September 1922 to 14th Sept. 1922	17,826	58,989
Shipment for the week ending 14th Sept. 1922 Europe	8,105	...
China, Japan and Coast Ports	843	...
Total	8,948	...
Afloat in Harbour Europe	2,019	...
,, ,, China, Japan and Coast Ports	18,779	...
Total shipments from 1st September 1922 to 14th Sept. 1922 Europe	15,799	40,181
China, Japan and Coast Ports	9.095	43.033
Total	24,894	83,214
Total exports by Rail from 1st Sept. 1922 to 14th Sep. 1922	1,140	...
Balance stock of cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 14th Sept. 1922	8,96,462	...

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys nd Whites are as under :—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Part No. 2000	39×37 1/2/3/8		13	8	0
,, 100,000	45× ,,		16	12	0
,, 33,000	45× ,,		14	12	0
,, ,, 2800	37× ,,		12	4	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× ,,		13	8	0
,, Yellow Horse	43×39		16	0	0
,, No. 2310	44×38 1/2		16	0	0
Dewhurst's BBB	38×38 1/2		23	0	0
,, BB	38×38 1/2		19	0	0
,, Rupee No. 5	38×38 1/2		17	0	0
Bombay Co.'s No. 2580	44×38 1/2		...		
,, No. 1500	39×371/2/38		...		
,, No. 5600	38×37 1/2/38		...		
Ritchie's No. 510	39×37 1/2/38		13	8	0
,, No. 4462	41× ,,		17	0	0
,, No. 1566	33×37/37 1/2		...		
Forbes' 651	38×37 1/2/8		...		
Lyon's Shunker	39× ,,		13	12	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40	Not	21	8	
Ralli's Muspid No. 425	26×40		14	0	
Mitsui's Elephant	29×40		19	0	

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45×22		8	8	0
,, ,, 18	40×22		7	8	0
,, ,, 138	40×22		6	12	0
,, ,, 636	44×22		7	8	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Llopman's No. 1500	32×42		26	8	0
H.B.T.C. 40000	36×40		32	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	33×40		22	0	0
Forbes' K. B. 100	33×40		19	8	0
,, 151	33×40		19	8	0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41×19		8	8	0
,, No. 60	46×19		9	8	0
,, No. 660	51×19		10	8	0
,, No. 6000	56×19		11	8	0
,, No. 88	58×20		85	8	0
,, No. 1270	27×18		4		0
,, No. 818	39×20		8		0
,, No. 1440	36×20		6	8	0
,, No. 5852	42×20		12	8	0
,, No. 2755	42×20		14	0	0
,, No. 1703	52×20	Not	16	12	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18		4	4	0
,, No. 119	37×48		8	8	0
,, No. 229	42×18		6	0	0
,, No. 339	47×18		6	8	0
,, 1K/4K 38",43",48",	33"×18	Avg.	6	8	0
,, No. 95	58×20		8	6	0
,, No. 66999	40×18		8	12	0
,, No. 86999	...	,,	7	4	0
,, No. 775	40×18		...		
,, No. 875	48×18		...		
,, No. 975	50×18		...		
,, No. 615	...	,,	8	6	0
Graham's' Baloon'	58"×20		8	6	0
,, No. 142	34×19		...		
,, No. 850	36×18		...		
Greaves' No. 3060	27×18		...		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9060	27×18		4	4	0
,, No. 61/81	...	,,	4	3	0
,, No. 1850	...	,,	3	6	0
,, No. 1900	...	,,	3	7	0
,, No. 33044/88	30×18	Avg.	3	6	0
,, No. 39620 T.B.	38×22		6	12	0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	2×18		...		
,, 26950/27970	...				
,, Saraswati	33×18		...		
,, 'Tipoo W/WWW	34×18		6	12	0
,, No. 50000	...	,,	7	4	0
,, No. 33340/33350/33360	...		7	12	0
Lyons' o. 4545/5656/6767	26×18		4	6	0
Greaves' No. 30000/50000	...		4	6	0
,, No 8000 T.B.	38×22		7	4	0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4610/5820	26×18.		4	6	0
S. W. & Co's Nos. 5800/5820					
,, Motor Car"	...	,,	6	4	0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	...	,,	...		

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3 1/2 per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Sept. 15th.—6 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 12 0
Wheat, white Cawnpore 70-30	51 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	7 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	9 8 0	10 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 8 0	10 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 0 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 12 0	12 4 0
Teaseed, White 88-12	73 0 0	16 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 72-28	73 0 0	18 0 0
Teaseed, Gajar 50-50	68 0 0	14 0 0
Teaseed Black	65 0 0	...
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	14 8 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 10 0
Barley	40 0 0	...
Castorseed	53 0 0	10 10 0
Cotton Seeds Ready-Delivery	35 0 0	5 0 0
Forward	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, May	8 6 6	...
Wheat, Aug—Sept.	8 1 6	...
Linseed, May	13 10 6	...
Linseed, Sept.	13 5 3	...

COLOUR MARKET.

Sept. 16

We have to report no important fluctuations in the market. Alizarine had some fair business at Rs. 90 per cwt. Congo-Red is firm and good quality fetches good rates. Magenta Crystals had poor demand. Victoria Blue and Fast Red met with good demand and business passed at the ruling rates. Benzo Purpurine and Delta Purpurine remained quiet. Sulpher Black is in fairly good demand but owing to inferior stuff in the market the rates for the good quality does not advance. Miscellaneous section has nothing to report.

Quotations :—

Alizarine 20 per cent Rs. 90 per cwt.
Congo Red Rs. 2-4-0 per lb.
Benzo Purpurine Rs. 3 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 4-4-0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 9-10-0 per lb.
Fast Red Rs. 6-7-0 per lb.
Victoria Blue Rs. 7 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 2-8-0 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1-8-0 per lb.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Sept. 16

The market ruled easy this week, especially in Cotton Healds, and Pickers. A few lots of 15-40 s. yarn Healds changed hands at Rs. 2-0-0, per 800 eyes, whereas, retail transactions are settled at Rs. 2-2-0. Reeds are firm at Rs. 0-5-0; Japanese Bobbins saw small demand, but no appreciable fluctuations have been recorded. Conical pirns kept abnormally dull. Weft pirns are steady. Slubbings are quoted at Rs. 30 per gross. Roller cloth 18 oz. witnessed some demand, but there is again a lull. 72 in. Twill sizing Flannel is slowly getting scarce, though the rate has been maintained at Rs. 5-2-0; Quotations are as under :—

Healds Rs. 2-2-; Reeds Rs. 0-5-3; Japanese. Slubbings Rs. 30-0-0; Slu Skewers Rs. 40-0-0 (English).

Pickers Rs. 75-0-0; Drop box Pickers Rs. 10; Picking Bands Rs. 2-4-0; Bandings Rs. 1-3-0; Fillets Rs. 0-12-0.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27/3/6
Bars Gold forward 27/3/6
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27/4/6
Bars Silver ready 92/9
Bars Silver 1st settlement 92/10
Bars Silver 2nd settlement 92/6

EXCHANGE.

B C Rate—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 15/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 1/2
On London—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 17/32
Bank's selling D D 1/3 9/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 3/4
Bank's buying T T 1/3 19/32
Bank's buying D D 1/3 5/8
Tone of Exchange—
Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 374
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 394
Bank's buying D D Frcs 384
On Japan—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 170½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 165½
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 270
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 180½
On New York—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 351
London Gold ready sh. 93-1
London Silver ready d. 35-2
London Silver forward d. 35-2
Tone of Silver—
Steady, India and China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange $ 4.43
French Exchange Frcs. 58.40.
Swiss Exchange Frcs 23.60
Belgium Exchange Frcs 61.80
Italian Exchange Frcs 105.00
German Exchange Mrks 6600

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/10
5 per cent War Loan 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan 98
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/12
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100/6
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 100/6
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65

The share market is closed to-day.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

There was a further shrinking in business to-day with very little interest displayed in the market. Alizarine had some fair business at Rs. 90 per cwt. Congo-Red is firm and good quality fetches good rates. Magenta Crystals had poor demand. Victoria Blue

THE COTTON MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In a notice published by the Cotton Association on the 10th instant the Association gave to the trading public a clear and emphatic pledge that they will rigidly perform their duty, in fixing the spot rates after taking into serious consideration the actual real rates of spot cotton of various grades. The trading in new crop contracts was opened on the 17th July, and consequently bonafide trades have had no alternative but to hedge their ready stocks of cotton either with Broach August or September Oomras. Both these contracts have been manipulated and the result is that bonafide trades and investors have been caught in a net work of gamblers and are suffering heavy losses. What is the condition of the merchants? We have stocks of Khandesh, Gujarat, , Dholleras, Bengals Rajputana, Nizam Sate etc, Holders of these styles have had no alternative but to sell against such stocks either Broach August or September Oomras, both if which contracts, as stated above have been cornered, and on the other hand, not only there is no demand for the stocks they have but as a matter of fact, such goods are not saleable at a discount, much lower than the usual parity in normal times. The result is that for the hedge sales made, such merchants have been faced with very heavy losses, and on the other hand they cannot sell their actual holdngs. Trading in new crop of December/January Oomras was commenced on the 17th July at about Rs. 480/ when the rate of September oomras was at about the same level. To-day Oomra is Rs. 488/- while new December/ January Oomra is Rs. 415. In normal seasons at about this time, new crop December/January Oomras are as general rule about Rs. 50 higher. The position has been reversed by bull manipulation and as may be observed new crop is about Rs. 75 under the old crop, which practically means a difference of about Rs. 125 on the wrong side. There is no doubt whatsoever, that there is no demand for old Oomras at prices very much lower than those fixed by the Association, indicating as spot prices. According to the latest cable received from Japan to-day, by a prominent firm, old Omras are not saleable in Japan even at Rs. 375, that s, a price about Rs 100 lower than those fixed by the Association as being spot rates. As is well known, the Board of Directors during the week have reduced the spot prices of other grades by more than Rs. 25, while so far as Oomra is concerned they raised the same from Rs. 465 to Rs. 480 and have been keeping the same, since the last few days at Rs. 470. As reported at yesterday's meeting of the Drectors, even the rate of Rs. 470 was confirmed only by a casting vote of the President. What does this attitude of some of the members of the Board indicate, Does it not plainly and clearly shiw that at least a particular section amongst the Directors seem to be interested directly or indirectly in the bull manipulation and if that is so, is it not necessary for the trade in general or the worthy and able President to have the subject fully investigated? If it is proved that any Directors are directly or indirectly interested it is a common sense view, that such members must be debarred from voting either way. The recent action of the Municipal Corporation in debarring shareholders of the Tramway Company in a matter relating to the Company, is noteworthy. Even a lay-man can say, that parties interested in any movement should be stopped from taking any part in relation thereto.

As is wellknown in the cotton trade in general, the Association has been able to maintain a fairly good show owing only to the straight forward and vigorous attitude taken up by its Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas, who is doing all that he possibly can to maintain the dignity of the institution, and safeguard the interests of the trade in general in every possible way. It is really an irony of fate, if not an extraordinary coincidence, that the bull manipulation, engineered by a Marwari share broker was launched in full swing, just at the time, when the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas, in his able speech before the Native Chamber on the 21st August concluded with the following momentous remarks:—

"During the war period profiteering and cornering had become fashionable and those who indulged in this have burned their fingers in addition to doing incalculable harm to the trade concerned. The unnatural handling of commodities with a view to squeeze out people has never been known to succeed eventually even in rich countries, as America and England, but for such a poor country as India any such tendency is bound to spell ruin and prove suicidal to such operators. I need only refer to this in order to ensure your absolute disapproval of tendencies to corner and to squeeze and I hope that the members of this Chamber particularly and of the Indian commercial community generally *"will command moral and material strength enough"* to discourage all such efforts."

It is a wellknown fact that for many days past there has been a tug-of-war in the Association and numerous direct and indirect influences have been working to achieve certain objects. It is confidently and firmly believed, that the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas will, as usual, try his utmost to safeguard the interests of the trade by commanding moral and material strength enough to discourage all such efforts" of cornering, profiteering and squeezing.—Yours, etc,

H. K. S.

Bombay, September 15.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Bagadia's letter re. the "Cotton Market" appearing in your to-day's issue, as its contents clearly show, is more than inspired, and if I may say, so I am in possession of positive evidence to prove that it is one of the many disingenuous and unfair devices of the well-known bull speculator not only to mislead the public. The letter is a clear calculated attempt to influence, if not to intimidate, the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., and particularly its Chairman, Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredas, whose great independence and impartiality are generally acknowledged. Evidently the bull speculator imagines that he can try the same tactics in the cotton market which, I hear, he so successfully tried in the Share and Stock Exchange.

The writer has chosen to use the word "scandalous" in describing the state of affairs in the cotton market and has openly attributed it to the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, though he knows or ought to know that it is he and he alone who is directly responsible for his present plight brought about by his scandalous behaviour in attempting to "cor[illegible]" It is certainly scan[illegible] should [illegible] own notice dated the lakh[illegible]nclining towards the we[illegible]e regarded as dis- a[illegible]em have, I think, [illegible]n supporting the [illegible] who, for reasons [illegible]rary to his clear [illegible] trade whom he [illegible]he bulls; in the [illegible]rman had not with- [illegible]stice and fairness [illegible]ot know what fate [illegible]n the Board.

[illegible]s erred,—as has been [illegible]as done so on the side [illegible] what appears to be un- [illegible]o them as is clear from [illegible]wide departure from the [illegible] August, 1922, according to [illegible]es for Oomras could in no [illegible]er than at Rs. 425. [illegible]rman will now relax his [illegible] will find out the real [illegible] directors straining unduly [illegible] bulls, strictly enforce im- [illegible]ting out to those directors [illegible]d interested in supporting [illegible]onourable course to abstain [illegible] purge the Board of all im- [illegible] bull clique by their usual [illegible]ound to have introduced in

"JUSTICE."

70 per candy more than Oomras are freely offered at about Rs. 480 and yet there is scarcely a buyer for them. It may interest your readers to know that to-day, advances cannot be had on Oomra at above Rs. 300 or 325 per candy.

The reasons why on one or two occasions the Chairman felt constrained to maintain the honour and reputation of the Board for fairness and justice by his casting vote should [illegible]vious. The directors, who, in case of the [illegible]n fictitiousness of the prices and

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POONA RACING SEASON.

1ST DAY 2ND BIG MEETING.

BRIXWORTH WINS THE W. I. DERBY STAKES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

The first day of the second big meeting of the Poona racing season was held yesterday. Fine weather favoured the meeting. The attendance was considerable. The events were many and some important issues were decided yesterday. The most important of all was the Western India Derby Stakes for 3 years old. This the biggest stake provided in Poona and it might have attracted a larger field. However only ten accepted and of these two belonged to Mr. M. Goculdas, two to Mr. Galstaun, two to Mr. N. Cannon so that only six owners were represented in this race. From this standpoint the race was a disappointment. It was won by Brixworth after a contest with Flaming Orb and Risen Again who dead-heat for second place. The other big event was the Western India Stakes. A larger field started for this race which was won by Floreal beating Sweet Adare the favourite, the next important event was the Turf Club Cup for which Mr. Sangidass Jesiram's bracket received the bulk of support but Byramjee had also Dartmoor and Kusra in the race. Dartmoor won and Kusra placed second while Mr. Sangidas' bracket placed third and fourth. The public made a long face because Isballah was considered a dead certainty in this race. A great misfortune resulted in the Western India Stakes when Silver Jug fell and brought his jockey down. This was Clarke, who we are sorry to say died as the result of the accident. The horse was destroyed.

The three divisions of the Elgin Plate were the three first events on the programme. These races are generally more interesting to the punters as a great element of uncertainty exists with these 3rd Division horses English as well as Arab. The first race began at 1-30 p.m. It was impossible for the Bombay contingent to witness the first two races. In the first race Anthracite alone declined. In the field of eighteen which started Ragazzo attracted the bulk of punters, Mr. Heath's Blackwater who won had many admirers and there were plenty backers for Rosey Tread, Britomart, Lady Cleopatra and Ila's Fancy. The second Division of this Plate also saw a good field. In this race Olivine started first favourite and won from Pilgrim's Pass. The third Division was won by Prime Boy. This was the only race that paid a good dividend.

Although fifteen started in the Ahmednugger Plate of 6 furlongs for Country Breds it was practically a one horse affair as far as selecting the favourite was concerned. Steel Blue, the Champion Country Bred, won a fine race from Better Hope.

Though it was the first time Sweet Adare ran in a first Division company, and in spite of her 9-2 the public like the handicapper did not think they ove-restimated the mare. She nearly justified this judgment for she ran second (dead-heat with the Devil for second place) in that race which is by itself a wonderful performance.

All ran in the September Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the 2nd Division. In this race we again saw some unfortunate horses with the same weights over and over again though they have proved incapable of even getting a place with such weights. These are Crushed Glass, Divide, The Count, and Southern Beauty. This race was won by Murmansk who is decidedly in the pink of condition at present.

The Beyrut Plate for Arabs in the 2nd Division brought the proceedings to a close. In this race Waterloo and Arvil were favourites and Roeman was expected to do wonders. Pride of Iraq was well spoken of, but evidently he is off colour. Marshall Petain won from Arvil and Winning Post and placed third. Though the proceedings were long, the public appeared on the whole more cheerful than on Saturday last. There were no upsets and horses ran more up to form than in previous meetings. It is quite possible that the good stakes provided and the warning off of a certain owner and trainer had something to do with the better results obtained yesterday. Will they be lasting?

The Steeple Chase hardly needs description. It ought to be the first race as only a small section of the public cares for this. In yesterday's race Count Hannibal fell and had to be destroyed.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses in Third Division.)

Mr. Heath's BLACKWATER 9-6 McPherson 1
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's ROSY TREAD 9-9. Donnelly 2
Mr. Vernon's SOME SCRIBE 8-9, Morris ... 3
Mr. Goculdass5 Cahir Lass 8-3, Sherwood ... 4

Not run:—Anthracite.

Also Ran:—Britomart, Ragazzo, Lady Cleopatra, Mirabelle, Beggar Prince, Bohea, Glass Rock Royal Jewel, Ila's Fancy, Limehouse Lights, Overseas, Cheery Girl.

The Race:—A level start with Blackwater to the front followed by Rosey Tread, Limehouse Lights, Some Scribe. At the 6th furlong Limehouse Lights took the running with Rosey Tread, Blackwater and Lady Cleopatra close behind. At the bend Blackwater moved up and commanded the position which he maintained up the straight to win by half a length, half a length 2nd and 3rd, three-quarter length 3rd and 4th

Time.—1min. 43 4/5secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 71-8. Places Rs. 25-8, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 35.

Favourite.—Rosey Tread.

Trainer. S. Mahalla.

THE ELGIN PLATE. Div. II) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses in hird division:)

Mr. Garda's OLIVINE 8-11, Clarke 1
Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's PILGRIM'S PASS 8-1 Donnelly 2
Mr. Descbe-Dart's ELSEWHSE 7-9 Thompson 3
Mr. R R S.'s First Grade 7-12, Hewitt ... 4

Also ran:—Eagleswell, Gold Reaf, Parau Knight of Clonmell, Eccleston, Rakings, Curator, Old Chris, Silver Wedding, Desert Gold, Sevenbeams Jam, Pretty Margaret, Tasty.

The Race:—Olivine and Knight of Clonmell showed the way to the field, Pilgrim's Pass Desert Gold and First Grade being nearest attendants. At the 5th furlong Pilgrim's Pass took command which he held up to the bend. Olivine, Pilgrim's Pass and Paragua were the first in the straight, At the distance Olivine made up ground and ran a winner by one length, head 2nd and 3rd, neck 3rd and 4th.

Time: 1 min. 43 2/5secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 63. Places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 70-8.

Favourite.—Knight of Clonmell, and Desert Gold.

Trainer.—E. C. Ramshaw.

THE ELGIN PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1000; third Rs. 500. (Handicap for Horses third division.)

Genl. Raja Sir Harisingh's PRIME BOY 8-3, Donnelly: 1
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's MARBY 7-5, Thompson 2
Mr. Singhanee's LOMO 8-3, Herbert 3
Mr. Frank's Millmount 9-4, Riley 4

Not run:—Charles William.

Also Ran:—Reciprocity, Perfect Day, Meg Merrilies, Miss Goodenough, Roi Grison, Bathurst, Somali, Percival Vlinger, Jadoo.

The Race:—Meg Merrilies went to the front with Somali and Millmount as close attendants. At the 4th furlongs Meg Merrilies fell back to third place, Lomo moving up At the bend the order was Prime Boy Lomo. Marby and Millmount, Marby was the first to enter the straight with Prime Boy second, the latter overhauling the leader at the distance and winning easily by one and a quarer length, half a length 2nd and 3rd, one length 3rd and 4th.

Time:—1 min. 44 secs.

1st Tote Paid:—Win Rs. 193-8. Places Rs 57, Rs. 30-8 and Rs. 38-8.

Favourite. Miss Goodenough.

Trainer—Jones

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Distance furlongs.

Winne Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap for Country-Breds.)

Mr. Heath's STEEL BLUE 10-6, McPherson
Mr. Norman's BETTER HOPE 8-9 Hewitt 2
Mr. Hoyt's DISCARDED 8-6, Lambert 3
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Better Luck 8-5. Barnett 4

Also ran:—Crepe de Chene Sugar Cane, Mountain Apple, Sweet Apple, Black Top, Maple, Criadillo, Shirtaj, Toddy, Cider, Monsoon Jack.

The Race.—After giving some trouble the field got away. Discarded and Better Hope being left At the fifth furlongs Better Hope and Discarded joined up the order now being Better Luck, Better Hope, Toddy. At the bend Crepe de Chene led and was the first to enter the straight. Steel Blue challenged in the middle of the straight and romped home an easy winner by two lengths, half a length 2nd and 3rd, half a length 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 17 secs.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 7½ and Rs. 24.

Favourite.—Steel Blue and Sugar Cane.

Trainer.—S. Mahalla.

THE LUDLOW STEEPLECHASE. Distance about 2½ Miles.

Col. Comdt. Poole and Major Marriot's TRAVELLER 12-1, Capt. Mien 1
Capt. Wallington's MAJOR SAXHAM 11-10, Capt. Newill 2
Capt. Spooner's TUGBOAT 12-7 Mr Atherton 3
Mr. Vernon's Tessie 11-8, Mr. Lyster 4

Not run:—Elham Valley. Prim.

Also Ran:—Repartee, Count Hannibal, Corkscrew, Bristol Cream.

The Race:—Repartee led the field till the 6th jump which he refused and thereafter took no part in the race. Count Hannibal then took up the running followed by Traveller, but fell at the 12th jump and the latter jumping well won easily by 10 lengths. 6 lengths separated second and third.

Time.—5 min. 26 3/5secs.

1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26-8. Places Rs. 13-8, 18-8 and Rs. 30.

Favourite:—Traveller.

Trainer:—P. J. Firth.

THE WESTERN INDIA DERBY STAKES. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 30,000; second Rs. 10,000; third Rs. 5,000; and Rs. 5,000 to the nominator of the winner. Terms for horses 3 years old only.

Mr. Sangidos Jesiram's BRIXWORTH 9-0, W. Huxley 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RISEN AGAIN 8-11, Burn 2
Mr. Goculdass' FLAMING ORB 9-0, Walker 2*
Mr. Cannon's Vale of York, 8-11, Barnett 3

Not run:—Chinese White.

Also Ran:—Sarsaparilla, Crab Apple, Eagle's Way, Lisnasharragh, The Minx, Lady Loo.

The Race:—A good start, Vale of York, Brixworth, Flaming Orb, Sarsaparilla, Crab Apple to the front with Risen Again 2nd last. At the mile Vale of York was still leading the field. At the 6th furlong Risen Again made up ground, the order being Vale of York, Risen Again, Eagle's Way, Minx, Brixworth and Flaming Orb. At the bend Risen Again headed the field from the outside and was the first to enter the straight with Brixworth and Flaming Orb. At the distance Brixworth challenged and running finely caught up the leader and won a good race by one length, dead-heat 2nd and 3rd one and a quarter lengths 3rd and 4th.

1st Tote Paid: Win Rs. 27-8, Places 13, 17-8 and Rs. 16-8.

Favourite.—Brixworth and Risen Again.

Trainer.—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE TURF CLUB CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Cup Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 7,500; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,250. (Handicap for Arabs I and II Div.)

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 9-10, Morris. 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's KUSRA 8-4, Hewitt 2
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's APOLLO 7-7. Townsend 3
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's ISHALLAH 7-11, Bullock. 4

Also ran:—Dilawar. Khaboor, Shahzada, Tipperary, Union Jack. Mandil. Rose Hill, Kitchener, Hakum, Lamington, Bahadarjung, Cummer, Brindisi, Desert Flower.

The Race:—Shahzada and Cummer were left. Kitchener led followed by Dilawar, Ishallah and Khaboor, the latter soon forging ahead of the field. At the mile Khaboor was still in command, Cummer, Dilawar, Ishallah, Kitchener and Mandil being his nearest attendants. Kusra and Apollo lying last. At the fifth furlong the order was Khaboor, Ishallah, Dilawar, Desert Flower, Cummer and Rose Hill. At the bend Dartmoor joined Khaboor who led into the straight. Khaboor was spent at the second enclosure and Dartmoor running easily won an exciting race, by a neck from his stable companion, A neck 2nd and 3rd, short head 3rd and 4th.

Time—2 mins. 52 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 71-8; Places Rs. 43; Rs. 87; Rs. 24-8.

Favourite—Khaboor.

Trainer—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Cup Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 20,000; second Rs. 7,000; third Rs. 3,000. (Handicap for Horses I Div.)

Mr. Galstaun's FLOREAL 8-2. Dobie ... 1
Mr. Thaddeus' THE DEVIL 8-11. Riley ... 2*
Mr. Cannon's SWEET ADARE 9-2. Barnet 2*
Mr. Heath's CARBORUNDUM 8-8, McPherson 3

*Dead Heat.

Not run:—Brendan.

Also ran.—Quarryman, Silver Jug. Aleli, Simon's Choice, Royal Charter. Marcodia, William the Beau, Christmas Holiday, Love Glass.

The Race:—Quarryman was left. Sweet Adare at once assumed command and led the field by a length. At the mile Sweet Adare was still leading with Aleli, The Devil, Love Glass, William the Beau and Carborundum. Floreal was not at all prominent. Sweet Adare was the first to enter the straight with the Devil close at her heels. They raced home neck to neck, when Floreal made a hot challenge on the outside in front of the Grand Stand. A fine finish resulted in Floreal gaining the verdict by a short head, dead-heat for 2nd place; two lengths.

Time—2 mins. 7 4/5 secs.

1stTote paid—Win Rs. 62-8; Places Rs. 29-8; Rs. 20; and Rs. 23.

Favourite—Sweet Adare.

Trainer—P. J. Firth.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE. Distance 6 fulons.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap for Horses II Div.)

Mr. A. M. S. Mahomed's MURMANSK 8-4, Barn 1
Mr. Heath's MOSSLEY 8-2, Aldridge ... 2
Mr. Sangidas Jesiram's JOY GIRL 8-2, Townsend 3
Mr. Gahagan's WHIT WEEK 8-7, Biwley ... 4

Also ran:—Zea, Crushed Glass, Divide, Mimi, The Count, Cracknell, Dialect, Southern Beauty, Trostan, Golden Treasury, Flight Errant, Whispering, Lover True, Day Spring.

The Race:—Crushed Glass was the quickest away with Whit Week and Whispering close behind. Nearing the 4th furlong the order was Whit Week, Murmansk, Crushed Glass with Southern Beauty on the outside. At the turn Crushed Glass was prominent and was the first into the straight. At the distance Murmansk came strongly and overhauling the leader won by half-a-length, Mossley placing a good second. A head separated 2nd and 3rd, neck 3rd and 4th.

Time—1 min. 14 3/5 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 68; Places Rs. 26, Rs. 37-8; and Rs. 65.

Favourite—Day Spring.

Trainer—J. K. Irani.

THE BEYRUNT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third R. 500. (Handicap for Arabs II Div.)

Mr. Goculdass' MARSHAL PETAIN 7-8, Sherwood 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ARVIL 8-10. Hewitt 2
Mr. Syed Rashid's WINNING POST 8-8, Townsend. 3
Mr. Noble's MARCH ALONG 8-4, Dobie ... 4

Not run:—Vernon.

Also ran:—Waterloo, Nevermind, Pride of Iraq, Ayr Laddie, Reeman, Peninsula, Karam, Dowlat, Leopold.

The Race:—The field got away on level terms, Pride of Iraq, showing the way to Waterloo, Marshal Petain, March Along, Dowlat, and Reeman. At the 4th furlong Pride of Iraq was still in command. Marshal Petain drew out at the turn and going strong won as he liked by two lengths. Arvil came with a late rush and snatched second place from Winning Post by a head, neck 3rd and 4th.

Time.—1 min. 23 secs.

1st Tote paid—Win Rs. 78; Places Rs. 25; Rs. 22-8; and Rs. 37-8.

Favourite.—Waterloo.

Trainer—A. Hoyt.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

LEAGUE DIVISION. 1.

To-day's football results are as follows:—
Arsenal 2; Cardiff City 1.
West Bromwich Aldon 3; Aston Villa 0.
Birmingham 0; Manchester City 1.
Blackburn Roters 5; Everton 1.
Sunderland 5; Bolton Wanderers 1.
Burnley 6; Tottenham Hotopur 1.
Middlesdoraugh 2; Chelsea 1.
Huddersfield 1; Stoke 0.
Liverpool 5; Preston North End 2.
Sheffield United 2; Newcastle United 0.
Notts Forest 1; Oldham Atheletic 0.

LEAGUE DIVISION 2.

Barnsley 2; Southampton 2.
Bradford City 0; Blackpool 2.
Bury 1; South Shields 0.
Leicester City 2; Clapton Orient 0.
Port Vale 0; Coventry City 1.
Fulham 2; Crystal Palace 1.
Derby County 1; The Wednesday 1.
Hull City 0; Notts County 2.
Stockport County 2; Leeds United 1.
Manchester United 1; Wolverhampton Wanderers 0.
Rotherham County 2; West Ham United 2.

LEAGUE DIVISION 3 (NORTHERN SECTION)

Accrington Stanley 4; Trammere Rovers 1
Ashington 3; Darlington 1.
Chesterfield 6; Walsall 0.
Crewe Alexandra 0; Wigan Borough 1.
Grimsby Town 1; Durham City 0.
Halifax Town 3; Braford 0.
Rochadale 1; Lincoln City 1.
Southport 1; Hartlepools United 0.
Stayybridge Celtic 2; Nelson 0.
Wrexham 0; Barrow 0.

LEAGUE DIVISION 3 (SOUTHERN SECTION.)

Portsmouth 1; Aderdare Athletic 0.
Brentford 1; Norwich City 4.
Brighton and Hove Albion 0; Luton Town 1.
Newport County 0; Bristol City 1.
Bristol Rovers 1; Reading 1.
Gillingham 0; Queens Park Rangers 1.
Merthyr Twon 0; Playmouth Argylle 1.
Swindon Town 0; Millwall 0.
Watford 0; Northhampton 0.
South End United 0; Swonsea Town 1.
Charlton Athletic 0; Exeter City 0;

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Greenock Morton 2; Aberdeen 1.
Raith Rovers 0; Airdrienonians 0.
Albion Rovers 1; Falgirk 2.
Alloa Athletic 1; Motherwell 1.
Ayr United 1; Heart of Midlothian 1.
Dundee 1; Partick Thistle 0.
Hamilton Academicals 3; Kilmarnock 3.
Hibernians 0; St. Mirren 3.

GLASGOW CUP —SEMI-FINAL.

Clyde 2; Queens Park 0.
Third Lannark 2; Rangers 2.

TENNIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Philadelphia.—Tilden has won the nation-Lawn Tennis Championship, defeating Johnston 4-6, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

ANGLO-AMERICAN YACHT RACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Yesterday's keen contests in the series of matches for the Anglo-American Cup for yachts concluded the races. America is first with an aggregate of 111 points, Britain second with 104.

GANDHI DAY IN AMERICA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK Aug. 20.

The Gandhi Day was celebrated in the Lockwood Academy, 138 So. Oxford Street, Brooklyn, on the 18th of August, under the auspices of the Friend of Freedom for Indial who notional headquarters are at 799 Broadway, New York City.

From the time Gandhi started the movement of Non-Cooperation, the Friends of Freedom for India have strived to put before the Western civilization, America in particular, the doctrines of moderan-warfare as advocated by the Mahatma, namely "soul-force" and his super-human gospel of "adhere to the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Those in America, who, with all their grievances against the British Empire to the extent, that all methods, even the worst of force ought be used against her to make free her subject nations, are now of the opinion, that rather than kill the lives of innocent millions, they would adopt the Mahatma's methods of boycott to bring about such economic pressure upon England and her conceit, as would make it impossible for her to continue as an autocratic power. To prove this statement, subject nations of the west, like Haitii, the Phillipines and San Domingo are riding the same track, namely the programme of Non-violent Non-Cooperation, as was laid down and perfected by India's great leader, Mahatma Gandhi and his nation of followers; and their train will not stop as will not India's, until they have attained their birthright, Freedom.

Because of the spirit shown by the Indian Nationalists, who are the very soul of the Indian organizations in America, people have been eagerly waiting for Father Time to retate his wand to the 18th. They are hungry to learn more of India's spiritual revolt.

So the people of America are giving their homes, time and money just as are the people of India, to make room for speakers who have devoted their time to India since the birth of the Friends of Freedom for India Movement. Each time someone else volunteers his Home for a Gandhi Day, so this time Miss Emma Carr, who is the founder of the Lockwood Academy, and who had the honour and scene privilege of giving hospitality to Swami Vivekananda when he came to America, gave us the Lockwood Academy for our meeting.

Dr. Norman Thomas Editor of the "Nation," who was a scheduled speaker writes:—

"The Gandhi Day Gathering: Lockwood Academy, Brooklyn, N.Y. Friends:—

I am sorry that an enexpected emergency calls me out of town early this afternoon so that I shall not be on hand for your meeting. May I say in this brief note how much I should have liked to join you in paying tribute to one of the world's heroes and to express my deep hope that not only the freedom of India for which he suffers may be achieved but that the method of non-violence which he advocates may prevail so that all mankind may be free from the tragedy and frustration of hope consequent upon the methods of war, even in behalf of a good cause"—Norman Thomas.

Miss Blanche Watson who has devoted three years of her time to India spoke on Gandhi and his movement for freedom. She spoke of Gandhi as being a second Christ and quoted him as did John Havnes Holmes, to be "The Greatest man living in the world to-day." She said that should Gandhi's methods of emancipating his people fail, the world would not forget but would adopt and use Gandhi's methods at some future time.

Mr. T. H. K. Rezmie then spoke. Mr. Rezmie is a Mohammadan and an ardent follower of the Hindu, Gandhi. This proves that the Hindu Moslem Unity is also being carried out among the Indians in America. He read a very lengthy speech delivered at the Steinway Hall, London by Mr. Walsh, therein giving a very comprehensive understanding of Gandhi and his psychological effect upon the Indian people.

The spirit shown at this gathering only proves that though the East has adopted many wonderful things from the West, the West is willing to learn a very wonderful thing from the East, and that is; "how to love without hate."

MULSHI SATYAGRAH.

15 MORE SATYAGRAHIS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 15.

The third batch of the Mulshi Satyagrahis who commenced filling the ditch on Sunday last were arrested by the police. The fourth batch which re-started Satyagrah the next day were also immediately put under arrest, the number of the arrested thus rising to 15. 12 of them were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Second Class Magistrate at Paud, 2 getting two months' while the 15th got one month. The 6 under-trial Satyagrahis who had formed the second batch were also sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Poona. The total number of Satyagrahis sent to jail till now during this third campaign has gone up to 44.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

COMPOSITION OF HINDU ELEVEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

At an urgent meeting of the Hindu Quadrangular selection Committee held here this evening the following team has been selected to represent Hindus in the final of tournament against Parsees.

Pai (Capt.), Vithal, Shivram, Deodhar, S. M. Dalvi, Naidu, C. K. Navle, Chandarama, Joshi, Godambe, K. G. Pardeshi.

Reserves, Jai, C. L. Naidu, Swamy, H. G. Pardeshi.

If Mr. Pai is unable to captain the team Dr. Prabhakar of Bombay will take his place. The Parsee eleven is unchanged so far, though a minor change is expected.

LATER.

We have been in receipt of a telephone message late in the night yesterday to the effect that Mr. Pai has defintely declined to captain the Hindu team.

"ASIA'S DAY OF JUSTICE."

BOMBAY CELEBRATES TURKISH VICTORIES.

Sunday was a day of rejoicing to Mahomedans in Bombay, and Kemal Pasha's victory over the Greek host was celebrated with befitting solemnity and joy. Since morning preparations were being made everywhere to decorate shops and houses. In Moslem quarters the Turkish flag was prominently to be seen over many houses. As one passed through Shaik Memmon Street and other Moslem business. Streets and along side the mosques the Crescent and Star met one's eyes everywhere. In some place whole streets were one blaze of decorations and illuminations. Buntings of green leaves and multi-coloured flags were hung about. Preparations for illuminations at night were going on in all the mosquest. Boys were shouting in the streets and selling pictures of Kemal Pasha and Enver. Mahomedans were bent upon sharing in the joy of the great victory.

In the afternoon a great volunteer procession started from near the Crawford Market from the Pretusha Dargah. Here Moslem volunteers had gathered in large numbers, together with Moslem students from the different schools. The leaders were also there. They carried in their hands green and red Turkish flags and started about a thousand strong. But with every step they took they gathered numbers and this process went on till they reached their destination. Everywhere they were greeted with shouts of joy and cries of "Allaho Akbar." It was a picturesque procession, with small boys waving Turkish flags, and Moslem volunteers in their Khaki uniforms keeping order and generally piloting the procession. The procession which started at about 3-30 p.m. from the Pretusah Dargah toured round the Moslem quarters. Going along the Phaltan Road, it passed through Abdur Rahman Street, Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memmon Street, Masjid Bunder Road, Jackeria Masjid, Kamboker Street, Kolsa Moholla, Parel Road, Null Bazar, Khoja Moholla, Bapu Khote Street, Two Tanks Road, J. J. Hospital, Ripon Road, and Sankhli Street.

There was immense enthusiasm throughout the long route negotiated by the procession. Large numbers of people had joined the gathering on the way and when it ended at night near the J. J. Hospital, the procession had grown into huge dimensions.

At night again there were beautiful illuminations. The mosques were profusely decorated and lighted with electric lights. Some of the Mohollas were also lavishly illuminated. Mahomedans in holiday attire thronged the various mosque at night and offered prayers at the time appointed, namely 8-21 p.m. It was a joyous holiday and in spite of the wet weather was celebrated in a manner becoming the great city of Bombay.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

OPENING CEREMONY OF SOCIETY'S BUILDING.

The opening ceremony of the Gokhale Education Society's, D. G. Thackersey High School building, was performed on Sunday evening, by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

After the national anthem was sung, Mr. Godgil read the report of the New English Building Fund. The total cost came to Rs. 1,20,000, and the total donations amounted to Rs. 1,04,631. The society was now in need of Rs. 15,000 to pay for material already purchased.

Mr. T. A. Kulkarni then gave the history of the Society. The Society was first formed in 1918, consisting of the principal and four teachers, and it was named after Mr. Gokhale, whose name had inspired so many people to work for their Motherland. An English school was also started at Parel and to-day there are 250 students there. A night school had also been started there. Although the school was costing the Society Rs. 300 to 400 per month, they were boldly facing the situation. A technical school with carpentry classes and handloom weaving has also been started at Bordi also an English High School. Miss Dhanbai Hakimji of Sholvad had placed at their disposal land worth Rs. 8,000 an together with a sum of Rs. 35,000, and Government had agreed to give four acres of land on the sea side. The people in the neighbourhood were helping them as much as possible.

The Society intended starting a technical school in Kolaba District and on Arts College at Nasik. For the former the District Local Board of Kolaba had set apart a sum of Rs. 50,000, and for the latter funds had been promised by the inhabitants of Nasik.

The prizes were distributed, after Mr. H. P. Thackersey had made a long speech.

Sir Chimanlal said it was a great pleasure to him to have come there for the ceremony. They had heard of the progress made by the Society during the last five years and it must have struck them as a record of hard successful work, under not very encouraging circumstances and surroundings. The work undertaken with a singleness of purpose had ultimately brought success. This work did not bring them cheap popular applause, as other activities, with much less labour did; but the salvation of the country lay this way. They must feel grateful to the donors for the assistanct they had given, and also to Mr. T. O. Kulkarni and his follow worker for the splendid work they were doing for the cause of education. These gentlemen had given up prospects in other works of life for the sake of giving education to those who wanted it.

With a vote of thanks the proceedings terminated.

"C. I. D. IN BOMBAY P. C. C."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are much obliged to Mr. L. R. Tairsee for asking the "Two members of the P. C. C." to disclose their names and place in the hands of the P. C. C. all facts which they may possess in support of their statement. We do not know what the "Two members of the P. C. C." will now do in the matter.

But I beg to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the P. C. C.'s resolution did not confine its attention to these two unknown gentlemen or ladies only. If Mr. Tairsee would publish the resolution it will be seen that the P. C. C. publicly calls upon all persons who are in possession of proofs to furnish the same to the Secretary within 15 days time. Mr. Jamnadas has publicly stated that he has in his possession all the proofs concerning these two points and the Secretary of the P. C. C. has now equally publicly called upon the persons to furnish those proofs to the P. C. C. Will Mr. Jamnadas Mehta now condescend to oblige the P. C. C. by furnishing the proofs in his possession?—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIVAM.

Dadar, Sept. 13.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagement.

TO-DAY.

Gandhi Day: Public meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.

24-hour Spinning Demonstration, Saraswat Building, Gamdevi, 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (also carding demonnstrationn.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 50
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 13	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)...	9 30	15 20
Madras Mail	3 40	23 20
Poona Mail	11 40	16 45
Inter & Ord. Poona Express	12 15	16 10
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express ...	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	6 25

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail..	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 50	20 30
Delhi Express	6 3.	20 45
Kathiawar Express ..	7 45	21 35
Fast Passenger	21 40	7 5

*Delhi Express trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current criminal sessions are required to attend at the High Court to-day Monday morning, the 18th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Tuesday morning, the 19th instant, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Iba, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibor, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Taroba" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other place in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

29TH ALL-INDIA KAYASTH CONFERENCE.

The above Conference will be held at Meerut in Christmas week. Representative Sabhas, Associations and Clubs throughout India are requested to nominate the President-elect, and communicate the latest by 31st October next to the Reception Committee for final selection. Dates of the Conference will be notified later on.

TILAK MAHARASHTRA VIDYAPEETH.

Following are the dates fixed for the University Examination of the Medical Faculty:

The 1st examination for the degree in medicine on the 4th October, 1922, and on the succeeding days.

The 1st part of the 2nd examination for the degree in medicine on the 12th October.

Place:—Tilak Hall of the National Medical College, Bombay.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

GANDHI DAY AND ANNIVERSARY.

Under the joint auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee and Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to celebrate the Jayanti of Mahatma Gandhi, when Prof. Puntambekar, Messrs. Khare and Lalit, Dr. Rajabali and others will speak and Mr. Khadilkar will preside.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETYY.

A meeting of the Society will be held to-day at 6 p.m. when Professor Sylvain Levi and Mme. Levi will be guests of the Society. Professor Levi will speak on "The Problem of Ancient Indian Navigation."

SHRI MODH BANDHU SAMAJ.

An extraordinary general meeting of "Shri Modh Bandhu Samaj" will meet to-day (Monday) at 9-30 p.m. to celebrate the Jayanti of Mahatamaji when Mr. Mohanlal Nandlal will deliver a speech on "The advantages of using Swadeshi articles." Dr. M. B. Velker will preside on the occasion.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION.

As usual, a 24-hour spinning demonstration, starting at 6 a.m. to-day on Gandhi Day and ending at 6 a.m. to-morrow will be held at Saraswat Buildings Gamdevi. 187 volunteers taking part in the same by batches. There will be also a carding demonstration. A Khadi bazar will be organised on the occasion.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TRADING IN MORPHIA WITHOUT PERMIT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athvale, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Hudson charged Purshottam Uttamram Upadhiya, a chemist and druggist with importing 12 dozen bottles of Glycoheron valued at Rs. 265 from Calcutta without a permit.

Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader appeared for the accused.

Inspector Hudson deposed that on receipt of information he went to the Victoria Terminus on the 15th August and detained two parcels addressed to the accused. After the accused took delivery they were opened and found to contain 12 dozen bottles of Glycoheon, each containing three ounces, a preparation of Morphia. The parcels were attached as the accused had no permit.

The accused pleaded guilty and said he did not know that a special permit was needed for it from the Excise Department. He had already paid Imperial Duty on it.

His worship in delivering judgment said that Morphia was not a preparation of opium but it had been held to be an intoxicating drug prepared from poppy and therefore, it fulfilled the requirement of Seition 3 of the Opium Act. I. of 1878. As the case was a test case, the magistrate, did not think a sentence was formally called for. He, however convicted the accused and discharged him with a warning.

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by
Permission of the DIRECTOR ROYAL INDIAN MARINE
and
By order of the PRINCIPAL PORT OFFICER BURMA
ON
FRIDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1922.
At 2-30 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, September 18, 1922.

THE LIE FACTORY.

We have no hesitation in saying, without further information than is to be found in Reuter's telegrams, that the reports of "Kemalist excesses" at Smyrna are untrustworthy, being deliberately exaggerated, where not invented, for the purpose of influencing European public opinion in favour of the Greeks and—as an afterthought—Armenians. That they are untrustworthy is shown already by their inconsistency. A first report spoke of "indiscriminate firing" by Greeks or Armenians, and rioting and looting by those lambs of Christendom, events which find no mention in subsequent telegrams from Athens and London, where the Turks are represented as unprovoked aggressors who have laid the Christian parts of Smyrna waste with fire and sword. The report of an unnamed English correspondent names one thousand as the probable sum-total of the Christians massacred—a figure which, compared with the total of the Christian population of Smyrna, does not suggest the wholesale, ruthless slaughter indicated in the Greek reports and might easily be accounted for legitimately in the course of the suppression of the "indiscriminate firing", "looting" and "rioting." The same correspondent mentions corpses lying in the streets, but does not say that they were all Greek corpses. We should be much surprised, in view of the Christian attitude of aggression reported when the Turks first entered Smyrna if there were not some Turks among them. A report from Athens stated that the Greek and Armenian Metropolitans had been killed. A later report names only the Greek Metropolitan, "a well-known visitor to England", whither he, a Turkish subject, went as an agent of Greek propaganda, which suggests that he may have been tried and condemned to death on the same grounds on which Sir Roger Casement was condemned to death. We warn our readers to distrust all rumours from Greek sources. Athens has always been a veritable factory of false news, so much so that men who know the Near East intimately regard all reports from thence as intentionally misleading or, as the French would say, tendencious. It may be taken for granted that no Government accepts reports from Athens unless it wants them. The demand for calumnies against the Turks at Athens and at Times (the headquarters of the Armenian revolutionary societies) is a perpetual stimulant to the imagination of those Eastern Christians who have come to look upon the Powers of Europe as their patrons.

But the chief charge which is being brought against the Turks, to judge from recent telegrams, is that of having set on fire the town of Smyrna. "A great fire", we are told, has occurred in Smyrna, and the Greek and Armenian quarters have been destroyed." A later telegram states that the Kemalist headquarters, and implies that all the Turkish public offices and mosques, have been destroyed no less. Read in conjunction with the Greek reports of "Kemalist excesses", the news of the great fire is likely to be taken by the casual reader as strong evidence against the Turks; the casual reader being unaware that the Greek and Armenian quarters, like the Turkish quarters, of the town of Smyrna are built almost entirely of pinewood which in summer weather very easily ignites. Great fires originating in the most accident are common in all Turkish cities at this time of year; and where there was "indiscriminate firing", rioting, etc., among highly inflammable wooden buildings an accident was not unlikely to occur. There seems to us no reason so far to ascribe the fire at Smyrna to direct incendiarism; but if it was due to incendiarism, it was far more probably the work of "Greeks" or Armenians", since they stand to profit by disorder at this juncture, which the Turks do not, and would like to leave the Turks with no more than the ruins of their finest seaport. The real blame for this—and all the devastation wrought in Anatolia in the last three years—rests with the Allies who let the Greeks upon a lying pretext invade what was till then a peaceful, smiling province.

The truth concerning these events is certain to come out in time, and the lying nature of the Greek reports will be exposed. But our fear is that the truth may come too late. The British Government is giving credence to these rumours, for a purpose which we can too well divine; its attitude and tone towards Turkish Nationalists is nothing less than bellicose. From private information which has reached us, as well as from the call for help to the Dominions, war with Nationalist Turkey seems not only possible but even imminent—the greatest disaster to the British Empire which could be imagined. This is a time when every Muslim, every Christian, every Indian and every Englishman who cares for justice and fairplay—whatever be his views on Indian politics—should unite in protest against the biassed British Government and make the Government of India put its foot down firmly, to prevent a war against the hope of Asia and Islam. The Turks are only asking for the terms which Lloyd George, in the name of England, promised them. For England to wage war with them, against her promise, would be rank dishonour.

A JUST CAUSE.

There is a saying that what is sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander. It is difficult to understand on any other assumption, the *ex-cathedra* statement made by Sir William Vincent on the situation at Guru-ka-Bagh. When Bhai Mansingh wanted to move the adjournment of the Assembly to consider the situation created by the action of the Punjab Government, the gallant Sir William stood up in his seat and opposed it on the ground that the matters to be dealt with were *sub judice*. The President of the Assembly kindly ruled Bhai Mansingh's motion "out of order". It is a pity that the same consideration was not shown in the case of the talented Home Member of the Government of India, notwithstanding that his statement is an insult to the intelligence of all thinking men, characterised as it is, in many respects, by what is commonly known as *suggestio falsi* and *suppressio veri*. We do not know if it was deliberate or whether Sir William, acting on the truthful—and highly disinterested—information purveyed by the Punjab Government, in their recent communiques, made himself the medium of transmitting to a wider public the noble resolve of the Punjab Government to maintain law. While we commend the zeal of the Punjab Government, and of Sir William Vincent in a cause, which is at once both noble and ennobling, namely, the performance of the elementary duty of protecting *private* property—and the properties of the shrine are the *private* property of the Mahant!—we fail to see any consistency in Sir William's declaration that—it must be remembered that in this matter Government are dealing with men who have publicly announced that they have a right to seize and administer *any* Sikh shrine. *If Government give way* in the present instance (of Guru-ka-Bagh) these men will enforce that right as indeed they have already threatened to do in the case of other shrines. Government does not admit that any such right exists."

This is a brave declaration, indeed; but unfortunately, it seem s a little inconsistent. In more than one instance, have Government in fact admitted not only tacitly but openly the right of the Akalis to take possession of not *any* Sikh shrine but a number of shrines whose Mahants have been guilty of reducing the sacred places of worship into carnal scenes of lust, corruption and immorality. Where Government have not openly recognized such right of the Akalis, they have condoned the seizure of several shrines and in fact made peace with them, because not all the sophistries of Sir William Vincent can obscure the fact that the Akalis have been in the right. We do not say whether or not in their religious zeal they have in stray cases exceeded legitimate limits; but there can be no denying the fact that no criminality attaches to their action. It is the sheer inanity and ineptitude of the Punjab Government in dealing with an urgent question, in which the community alone can have the determining voice, which is responsible for the present *impasse*. Sir William admits that in September 1921 the Akalis seized the shrine at Guru-ka-Bagh and they have remained in possession of it since then. Their possession, we are told, extended only to the shrine proper and the Mahant continued in possession of the residential houses, the garden and the land. This, it seems to us, is a distinction without a difference, since the properties in question are those attached to the shrine and not the private property of the Mahant, according to all known Indian usages and customs. The law governing private property is clearly not applicable to the properties belonging to a shrine or temple or mosque, and a trustee in charge—the Mahant is no more than a trustee for the time being—cannot convert properties intended for the use of the community to his own private use. The sudden enthusiasm of the Punjab Government for performing the elementary duty of protecting private property is not apparently spontaneous; what has been at the bottom of it we cannot say. But it is widely felt that the Government have suddenly let loose the forces of reaction, with a view to crush the Akali movement, since the Akalis have shown their uncompromising determination to purge their places of worship of all sin and immoralities, and the police have been more than a trifle over-zealous in the performance of their elementary duty". If, as is alleged by Sir William Vincent and the Punjab Government, the Akalis contrived to trespass on the Mahant's lands—private property, forsooth!—the civil courts were open to the Mahant, and why did not the Punjab Government advise the Mahant to have recourse, in the first instance, to the ordinary course of law for vindicating his private rights. About the story of the assault on the police by the Akalis and the complaint regarding the exaggerated stories in the Press, Sir William Vincent has merely repeated the old story of the Punjab Government. On this point there is overwhelming testimony of persons, whose respectability and probity place the matter beyond dispute. The change of front shown by the Punjab Government is, we think, mainly due to the fact that this testimony has become irresistible and rendered the position taken up by Government untenable. It would have been much better if Government had made a plain admission of the facts and expressed regret for the mistakes of the past and the behaviour of the Police, instead of aggravating an intolerable situation by a statement such as that made by Sir William Vincent. The fact remains that the Sikhs have behaved throughout this crisis with admirable restraint, discipline and forbearance and they deserve to succeed in the end, because theirs is a just and righteous cause and their sufferings will not go in vain. Hakim Ajmal Khan did not exaggerate when he said that "the manliness, courage and perseverance which the Sikhs have shown is without a parallel in the pages of history."

Notes of the Day

"Biting the Hand That Feeds Them."

A correspondent, Mr. S. Ram, writes to us as follows:—

"The Hon. Sir William Vincent, some time back, had the effrontery to make a highly insulting remark in the Legislative Assembly which our selfless Cooperators coolly pocketed without a word of protest or remonstrance. He said that if the resolution on the Premier's speech was passed by them, that would be tantamount to biting the hand that fed them. It would be pertinent to ask the Hon. Member who feeds whom? No doubt, his remark is partly a correct indication of the cringing attitude of the Moderates to the Reforms, which they regard as a glorious and unexpected boon. Still a little reflection and exercise of the imagination on the part of the Hon. Member would have brought home to him how much more appropriately and with what greater force of truth his simile applies to the position of himself and his compatriots of the 'Steel Frame.' Every one of them is maintained and fed with the money of the poor Indian taxpayer and yet such an Indian-fed service loses no opportunity of belittling Indians and working against the further progress of India towards self-government. Instead of proving true to the salt they eat and advocating the cause of the people, they are ungrateful enough to be obstacles in the way of Swaraj. Even the very thought of the gradual Indianisation of the services is, to them, a sacrilege. Take only one example—the latest—the letter of the Civil Servants to the Secretary of State which is truly illustrative of the simile used by the Hon. the Home Member. Indeed, theirs is a 'steel frame' in a sense! They are hard as steel in keeping their positions with not even the slightest regard to justice or fairplay. Thanks to the Hon. Sir William Vincent, what better simile can we use to describe the attitude of the Indian-fed service than to say that it is like 'biting the hand that feeds them'!"

Political Prisoners.

The recent discussions on the treatment of political prisoners in the Bengal and Behar Councils have revealed the attitude of the provincial Governments, which is characterised by disregard of the claims of common humanity. During the last few days the public has heard with indignation many horrid stories of jail treatment. We now know how, besides flogging, refined devices of barbarous punishment such as bar-fetters, standing with arms handcuffed behind and being bound to a staple above the shoulders, are adopted to crush the spirit and vitality of the young political prisoners. No Government can shirk responsibility for gross ill-treatment on the ground that they offered differential treatment to political leaders of superior social standing. The question of the treatment of political prisoners is not solved by the attitude of the Government towards the prominent leaders, though in respect of the latter also the treatment is not always to the credit of the Government concerned. The attitude will be judged by the way the rank and file of the non-co-operation prisoners are treated. It is against them that the jail officials are particularly callous. In the following cogent manner Dr. H. S. Shahead Suhrawardhy, M.L.C. emphasised this aspect of the question in the Bengal Council:—

"I wish I could communicate to the official members, particularly those who sit smiling and cheerful as the horrible tale is unfolded, some of the bitter indignation we feel at the insults offered to our countrymen, at the manner in which the honour of one Indian, even though he may be in jail, has been sacrificed to the fetish of alleged discipline, and all these have been possible because the victims are helpless and far away from the capital—all these have been possible in the hope that their cry may not reach so far as to attract attention. I defy the Government to have done anything similar to it to the leaders of the movement—equally gaol-birds, equally within the rigours of the Jail Code, on the plea that they were smashing up gaol discipline. I defy any official to have wreaked his vengeance on those of whom the country has made an idol because they refused to work. But no—it is only on the weak and helpless, the lowly and forgotten that cruelties can be safely perpetrated, and shame on the Government if it tolerates and condones it."

On the convenient plea of insubordination or not being amenable to jail discipline the jail officials are known to have inflicted humiliating treatment on "the weak and helpless, the lowly and forgotten" who are nevertheless patriotic, high-souled young men.

Foolish and Reprehensible.

The following despatch and reply circulated by Mr. Winston Churchill in reply to a question put by Colonel Wedgwood in the House of Commons regarding the assault on Mr. Andrews, will be read with interest:—

"Government House, Nairobi, Kenya, 28th April, 1922.

Sir, with reference to your despatch No. 422 of 15th March, I have the honour to inform you that during his visit to Kenya, Mr. C. F. Andrews, on 26th October, 1921, reported privately to Lieut.-Colonel Notely, then Acting Colonial Secretary, as to an assault which he stated had been made upon him at Nakuru Station while travelling by the Uganda Railway from Nairobi to Uganda.

He stated that a European whose name he did not mention seized him by the body when he was seated in his compartment and attempted to drag him from the train, afterwards catching hold of his beard several times and repeating this behaviour at the following station. Mr. Andrews was naturally much upset by the occurrence, and I caused an expression of my great regret to be conveyed to him. But as no official complaint was submitted, and as Mr. Andrews particularly requested that no public action should be taken, I considered it inadvisable to pursue the matter further. On his return journey from Uganda special precautions were taken by the police to prevent any unseemly behaviour towards Mr. Andrews. I have, etc. (Signed) Edward Northey, Governor.

The Right Honourable Winston Churchill, P.C., M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, Downing Street, London, S. W., Downing Street, 7th June, 1922.

Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 545 of the 28th April regarding the assault which was made upon Mr. C. F. Andrews at Nakuru Station, on the Uganda Railway.

I have received with regret this report of an act which was as foolish as it was reprehensible. I recognise that Mr. Andrews' request that no public action should be taken prevented you from carrying the matter further, but it would have been a source of satisfaction to me, as no doubt to all responsible inhabitants of the Colony if the offender had received the punishment he deserved. I have, etc. (Signed) Winston S. Churchill, Governor, Major-General Sir E. Northey, K.C.M.G., C.B., etc."

It is gratifying that in this matter at least Mr. Churchill took up the correct attitude.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

II.*

EXCISE AND CUSTOMS IN A PROTECTIONIST TARIFF.

The most serious objection to the recommendations of the Commission would be in regard to their chapters on Excise in general and the Indian Cotton Excise in particular. They seem to have been unduly influenced by the view adopted in para. 146 of the Report:—

"In India on the other hand, as we have shown in Chapter V, *there is not much scope for further direct taxation*, and the Government has to obtain a considerable portion of its revenues from indirect sources."

In addition to the high, protective Customs Tariff, which the Commission would make still more onerous by including in its construction revenue considerations, the recommend excise duties to assist our impecunious Government. They forget that consumption taxes are generally objectionable, because they fall with undue severity upon the classes least able to support the burden. Their retention in either of the two important forms—Customs and Excise—could be justified only by grave reasons of national importance. We accept the burden of a high protective Customs Tariff, not only because we ignore the mischief involved in high customs duties, but because we regard it as the unavoidable price that a nation with industrial ambitions must pay for its development to the point desired. The developing industries must add to the purchasing power of the classes most concerned, and so the evil will be made to provide its own antidote. Besides, when the goal of industrial development is achieved, not only the burden of these duties would be automatically reduced by the stress of internal competition; but, in proportion as the goal comes nearer and nearer, it would be easier to replace such Indirect by more Direct taxation.

But that other form of indirect taxation:—Excise Duties,—can have no such justification. There are cases in every Budget, no doubt, wherein the Excise duties are levied on articles of general consumption, but the consumption of which is as commonly condemned. The duties in such cases are not primarily or even exclusively to be regarded as means of supplying revenue to the State. They are rather an engine of social reform, an indirect means to prevent or at least minimise deleterious consumption, by adding to the cost of the injurious article. Excise duties on spirituous liquors are the most common illustration of such a thesis, and we might add to them the case of tobacco, hemp, opium and other similar drugs. Even in such cases authorities are not quite agreed as to the degree of success achieved by these duties in accomplishing their real object. The link forged of these duties between the modern extravagant governments and such iniquitous traffic is freely deplored on the ground that the increasing dependence of these governments on such sources for a considerable portion of their revenue will not permit them to be sincere in their attempts to stamp out this traffic altogether. For a complete success of high excise duties from a social standpoint on such articles may mean the utter loss of that portion of the public revenue, which the Government concerned might not find easy to replace at a moment's notice. But, quite apart from ethical or economic

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared in our issue of September 16, 1922.

THE CHAMELEON.

(Tune—"The Vicar of Bray.")

In good King George's noble reign,
When politics were mixed up,
They tried to shunt me, but in vain,
I had things nicely fixed up.
Though Younger did his very best
To get me to face an Election,
I showed him the time of such a test,
Would be *mine*, not *his* selection!
I'm on the watch from hour to hour,
And you will surely see, Sir,
Whatever Party is in Power
The Premier will be *me*, Sir!

Should Die-Hards have a marked success,
I will not need to try hard,
It won't take long for me, I guess,
To change into a Die-Hard!
My principles I can revoke
For I always have thought consistence
Was less of a virtue than a joke
When it threatened my existence!
I'm on the watch, etc.

Men call me a Liberal, but I'll lead
In a manner true and hearty,
Whatever Party should succeed,
Yes, even the Labour Party!
And though some people may abuse
Those who so change their coats, Sir,
My policy is to adopt the views
Of those who command most votes, Sir!
I'm on the watch, etc.

—W. H. B. in the "Morning Post."

OUR BRITISH MENTORS!

"DEVELOP BETTER SENSE OF REALITIES."

"MORNING POST'S" ADVICE TO INDIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The "Morning Post" in a leading article refers to the Legislative Assembly's vote of censure on Mr. Lloyd George which in its opinion travels altogether beyond the province of a subordinate legislature eighteen months old. The Post says:—"If the Prime Minister of England thinks a declaration in the House of Commons desirable he is not only entitled to speak his mind but he would be wrong not to speak it. It would seem a British statesman can not call his soul his own. Before he delivers his mind to his own people he must consider whether there is not something in what he proposes to say which may hurt the sensitiveness of the Indians, the Irish and the Egyptians, people who never practise in the least reserve out of any consideration of the feelings of the British. The "Morning Post" then goes on to advise the Indians who profess to be fully grown politicians to develop a better sense of realities and if they claim to be citizens of the Empire they must learn to think imperially, and recognise that such question as the charge of Constantinople and the Straits must be settled by the light of what is expedient for Europe and not by any remoter consideration of what is agreeable to the sentiments of the Mohammedans in India.

"EGYPT" ENQUIRY.

MARINE ASSOCIATION'S DECISION.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild and Mercantile Marine Association have decided to cooperate in any steps deemed desirable in the interests of the profession as regards the seriousness of the charges against the captain and officers in the findings of the Court of Enquiry on the "Egypt."

BOAT DRILLS TO PASSENGERS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Southampton messages state that passengers on outward bound liners are now compelled to attend boat-drill, strongly worded notices being posted to draw attention to the fact. This is held as the ship goes down Southampton water. Passengers have to fetch their lifebelts from their cabins and assemble in places detailed. Nobody is excused.

SCHEME FOR INTERNATIONAL RUBBER CO.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

At a meeting at the officers of the Rubber Growers' Association, Mr. E. B. Davis of New York explained that he advocated a scheme for the formation of a big international Company for the stabilisation of rubber industry and he declared that if the leaders of the industry or a substantial proportion were able to get together here, they would receive ample support from the United States. It was finally decided further to examine the proposal at another meeting on September 20th on the condition that the participants were not committed to endorsing the scheme. Mr. Davis is attending a similar conference at the Hague on the 18th of this month.

SLAVERY IN ABYSSINIA.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—Before the League Sub-Commission on Mandates Sir Arthur Steel Maitland (New Zealand) referred to alleged slavery in Abyssinia and said his government considered an enquiry was necessary. He proposed two resolutions, one inviting the Council to enquire in order to report to the next Assembly and the other that the whole question of slavery in Africa be investigated with the assistance of competent administrators. The British delegate pointed out the difficulty likely to arise if Abyssinia who was not a member of the League refused to allow the investigation. Eventually it was decided to collate information on the subject and settle the precise method of dealing with it at the next meeting of the sub-committee.

REPARATIONS PAYMENT TO BELGIUM

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—A Message from the Berlin Correspondent of the "Matin" says that the chairman of the Reichsbank intends to ask the Bank of England to undertake for six months a guarantee payment to Belgium of seventy million gold marks, while the Reichsbank undertakes to pay this to the Bank of England in eighteen months.

DR. TAGORE OPENS NATIONAL MELA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

This evening Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore opened a National "Mela" at Mirzapore Park. There were about one hundred stalls of indigenous goods including Khadder, Charkha and hand-looms. In opening the Mela, Dr. Tagore said that the Mela was organised not only to combat poverty but to increase the strength of mind of the people.

THE SMYRNA FIRE.

GREEK INCENDIARIES ARRESTED.

MORE CANARDS ABOUT TURKISH "BARBARITIES."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A Greek semi-official message from Athens says Americans have arrived aboard the American destroyer. They include the Consul and his family of five who give terrifying details of the massacre at Smyrna which was followed by the conflagration, alleged to have been wilfully caused by the Turks to efface traces of massacres. When the Americans left, the flames had reached the quay and were menacing foreign Consulates. An American doctor estimates the victims of massacre at one thousand. Many Christians perished in the flames. The damage that has been done to foreign trade is colossal including the destruction of American tobacco houses, French and British shops and French College and schools. Several outlying Greek and Armenian villages and suburbs inhabited by Europeans have been burnt down.

GREEKS' REPREHENSIBLE CONDUCT.

Reuter's Smyrna correspondent telegraphs from Malta, where he has arrived aboard a British hospital ship. "When I left the Turks were still pillaging and massacring. Hundreds of corpses were lying in the streets of the town and outlying villages. Two large villages, five miles from Smyrna, were a fire. The Turks were making no attempt to restore order. The British had withdrawn their patrols and guards and several British houses had been requisitioned for Turkish officers. Christians have been placed in a terrible position owing to the highly reprehensible conduct of the Greek army in burning towns and villages in their retreat. Thousands of Greek refugees were lying when I left in lighters in the port and on the breakwater. They were in a pitiable condition without food and water though the British had given what assistance was possible. Raised fig crops are largely lost and many British firms are hard hit."

FIRE IN SMYRNA.

EXTENSIVE DAMAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The most painful impression, mingled with a feeling of deep indignation, has been caused by the news from Smyrna. While it is acknowledged the Turks had been strongly provoked by the burning and pillaging indulged in by the Greek army during its retreat, it is pointed out that the victors have taken possession of Smyrna and have constituted themselves its guardians. The present massacre and incendiarism, therefore, puts them in even worse light. Another aspect is bad Turkish policy of the latest outrages against civilisation, which has alienated sympathy for them in the eyes of the Allies and given strength to the argument that the Turk is unfit to govern anyone but himself. The Turks' action has served to strengthen Allied determination to keep a firm grip on the Near Eastern situation.

PRESS CORSESPONDENT'S VERSION.

One of the few remaining correspondents in Smyrna telegraphs:—

Except for a squalid Turkish quarter, Smyrna has ceased to exist. The premises destroyed include Kemal Pasha's headquarters and the British and French consulates, also the fine buildings composing the foreign quarter.

Among the massacred is Monsignor Chrystosomos, Greek Orthodox metropolitan of Smyrna, who was a well-known visitor to Britain.

It is estimated in London that nearly fifty millions sterling worth of British money was sunk in Smyrna district.

The British colony numbered twenty-five.

One hundred thousand tons of dried fruit ready for export was consumed in flames, and this incidentally will cause a shortage of raisings for Christmas puddings.

Estimates of damage at Smyrna vary widely. An American correspondent on the spot figures it out at pounds forty million sterling, but other quarters generally agree at a still enormous sum of twelve to million. (six.)

Messrs. Lloyds will have to meet large sums for insurance. The latest rates against war risks were five per cent, but these were confined to British and American owners, while Greek ownerships was rated at fifteen per cent for a short period.

THE SMYRNA FIRE.

TURKS ARREST GREEKS FOR INCENDIARISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Paris.—A report from Adana says that the Turkish authorities in Smyrna have arrested a number of Greeks and Armenians who have confessed, it is alleged, to setting the town on fire.

GREEK BATTLESHIP SHELLING TURKISH QUARTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Rome.—A Smyrna message dated the 16th says that the fire there continues but has diminished in violence. Italian ships are taking off refugees. Telegrams state that all the buildings in Smyrna on the flat have been burnt down. The Turks charge Greeks who remain in the town with hinder-

(Continued on next page.)

TURKISH ARMISTICE TERMS.

RECOGNITION OF TURKISH SOVEREIGNTY OVER ASIA MINOR & THRACE.

SURRENDER OF WAR CRIMINALS, TROOPS & MUNITIONS.

REPARATION FOR DAMAGES.

GROWING BRITISH HOSTILITY TOWARDS TURKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—An Angora message says that the Turks lay down the following drastic terms for armistice:—

(1) The Greeks to hand over unconditionally the whole of the occupied area with troops and munitions.

(2) The Greeks to recognise the Turks' absolute sovereignty over Asia Minor and Thrace and to renounce all aspirations to them.

(3) The Greeks to repair all damage done, and to bear all Turkish expenses.

(4) The Greeks to hand over persons guilty of atrocities during the invasion.

It is added that no other terms will be accepted.

THE NEUTRAL ZONE.

ALLIED NOTE TO KEMAL PASHA.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Reuter learns that there is complete understanding with France on the necessity of the maintenance of neutrality of the whole of demilitarised zone along the Straits and it has been agreed to send a joint Anglo-French and Italian intimation to Mustapha Kemal Pasha on the subject pending some permanent arrangement. Preparations are also being made to send reinforcements to the neutral zone to support the Allied flag in the case of a menace by Mustapha Kemal Pasha. The British Fleet is being instructed not to permit any troops to cross or transports to collect for the purpose of transporting Turkish troops to Europe. It is stated that Rumanian and Jugo-Slavian Governments view with gravest concern the prospect of a Turkish return to Thrace.

"IN DEFENCE OF NEUTRAL ZONES."

REINFORCEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It is announced that Britain is strongly reinforcing troops at Constantinople and is asking Rumania and Jugo-Slavia and Greece to participate in the defence of the neutral zones. She has also invited the Dominions to send contingents to defend the interests for which they have also made enormous sacrifices and soil hallowed by the immortal memories of Anzacs. Orders have also been given to the British fleet in the Mediterranean to oppose the infraction of the neutral zones or any attempt to cross to the European shore by the Turks. The statement concludes that the British Government view the situation serious and declared that the Kemalist demand involve an entire loss of the results of the victory over Turkey in the late war. Britain is prepared to make great exertions to defend the freedom of the Straits and is gratified her views are shared by France and Italy. The question of Constantinople is somewhat different as the Allies at the Conference in London in January 1921 announced their intention of restoring Constantinople to Turks subject to a satisfactory adjustment of other matters. Britain desires a conference as soon as possible to secure a stable peace for Turkey but a conference is impossible while there is the question of the Kemalists attacking the neutral zones. The Allied Commissioners at Constantinople have been instructed to notify Kemal Pasha that the zones must be respected but it is futile and dangerous to trust to the diplomatic action alone in view of the excited mood and extravagant claims of the Kemalists.

"DUTY OF THE ALLIES."

The statement says an adequate force is necessary to guard the Straits. It would be most disastrous if the Allies were driven out of Constantinople by the Kemalists, as, without doubt, it would produce far-reaching reactions not merely in the Moslem countries but in all the states defeated in the late war, who would be profoundly encouraged by a spectacle of the undreamt successes of the comparatively weak Turkish forces. Moreover, the reappearance of the victorious Turk on the European shore would provoke a gravest situation in the Balkans and is likely to lead to extensive bloodshed in the regions already devastated. It is the duty of the Allies in the late war to prevent this great danger and to secure orderly and peaceful conditions in the Straits permitting a conference to conduct deliberations with dignity and efficiency and to reach a permanent settlement. Britain has addressed herself in this sense to the other great powers associated in defence of Constantinople but other allied powers in the Balkans are vitally affected. Rumania was ruined in the war by the strangulation of the Straits and the Turco-Bulgarian union would have deadly consequences for Jugo-Slavia. The whole of the Danube trade would be subject to a strangulation if the Straits were closed and that the Greek interests are affected is, also, self-evident.

APPEAL TO RUMANIA & JUGO-SLAVIA.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It is announced Britain is strongly reinforcing troops at Constantinople and is asking Rumania and Jugo-Slavia to participate in defence of the neutral zones.

Britain has also invited the Dominions to send contingents.

FREEDOM OF STRAITS.

ALLIES DETERMINED TO PRESERVE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Home Secretary, Mr. Shortt, speaking at Newcastle admitted that Britain, France and Italy were determined to preserve the freedom of the Straits. It was almost certain more troops would have to be sent but whatever force was necessary to prevent the Kemalists entering Europe would be provided.

FRANCO-BRITISH CO-OPERATION.

BRITISH MINISTER'S GRATIFICATION.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Relief is expressed at the identity of the British and French views in handling the present grave emergency and the British Ministers are most gratified at France's manifestation of Inter-Allied solidarity, while recognising that this, in no way, prejudices the Allies' eventual attitude at the final peace settlement. Nevertheless, it is doubted whether the Turkish Nationalists will heed the Allied warning, or will be deflected from their aim of reaching Constantinople. In consideration of British policy, the sight is not lost of the fact that Britain is a great Mussulman Power, no less than a guardian of Western civilisation.

DEFENCE OF STRAITS.

APPEAL OF BRITISH GOVT. TO DOMINIONS

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The British Government has appealed to the Dominions to help to defend the Straits.

BRITISH CABINET FAVOURS EARLY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is understood the British Cabinet favours an early conference to discuss the position. The conference would comprise not merely principal Allies and belligerents but Rumania and Jugo-Slavia.

CABINET MINISTERS AT CHEQUERS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

An important gathering of the Cabinet Ministers are spending the week-end with Mr. Lloyd George at the Chequers.

NEW ZEALAND GOVT'S SUPPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The New Zealand Government replying to Britain's communication with regard to the Turkish situation declare they associate themselves with the action proposed by the Allies and will be represented by a contingent.

BRITISH SHIPS CONCENTRATING AT CHANAK.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Malta.—Apparently the main ships in the Mediterranean fleet are concentrating at Chanak where "Admiral Brock" with the "Iron Duke," and other vessels, has pre-

(Continued on next page.)

LEAGUE'S EXPENSES.

INDIA'S HUGE BURDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—Under the new scheme for the apportionment of the League's expenses now being considered and which takes into account factors like devastations and difficulties of certain smaller states, Britain's share will be 2,100,000 gold francs, Australia's, 576,000, India's 1,440,000, South Africa's 332,000, New Zealand 231,000 and Canada's 775,000. Lord Balfour told the Committee that Britain and the Dominions agreed to their increase provided it was provisional but they reserved the right to divide it between them as they thought.

ADMISSION OF HUNGARY TO LEAGUE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—The Sixth Commission has adopted with acclamation the Sub-Committee's recommendation for admission of Hungary to the League.

DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Geneva.—Brazil has notified the Disarmament Committee that she is unable to take part any further in the League's naval disarmament scheme. This, following the Argentine's withdrawal, causes fear of a break between the South American States and the League.

CHINESE TARIFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Peking.—The Tariff Revision Conference, which decided at the request of the Chinese Government to abolish likin on 13th September, is a body meeting in Peking consisting of representatives from all Ministries and Chinese Chambers of Commerce to enquire on behalf of the Government whether the abolition of likin is feasible. It must not be confused with the Tariff Revision Commission sitting at Shanghai.

LOAN TO CHINESE GOVT.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Peking.—A Hitch has occurred concerning the proposed loan to Government. Chinese bankers desired the proceeds to be used primarily to meet the obligations due to them, whereupon Government approached foreign bankers who queried China's right to pledge the Russian portion of the Boxer indemnity. The Chinese Government has not yet replied to this.

RESIGNATION OF CHINESE CABINET

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Following the rejection of the nomination of Tang Shaoyi to the premiership, the Chinese Cabinet has formally resigned en bloc.

CABLE ITEMS.

Paris.—A twenty-three hour strike of the seamen has been called for to-morrow following the promulgation of the decree modifying eight hour a day in the merchant marine.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed the Fordney Tariff Bill by 210 votes to 90.

London.—The final for the Calcutta Golf Cup played at St. Andrews was won by Commander the Hon. P. Acheson and Captain Barry who beat Commander Cox and Major Muir four up and three to play.

Berlin.—Mercks, the big chemical works at Darmstadt is reported to be on fire. The damage is estimated at millions of marks. The firm's valuable supply of opium has been saved.

Philadelphia.—Johnston and Tilden are left in the final round of the National Lawn Tennis Championship, Johnston having beaten Richards in the semi-final (8/6, 6/2, 7/5) and Tilden having vanquished Patterson (4/6, 6/4, 6/3 and 8/1.)

New Orleans.—A fire has broken out in the river docks, and several city clocks are now involved. The damage hitherto is estimated at four million dollars.

Shackleton's last command, "The Quest" has arrived at Plymouth.

Geneva.—At a further meeting, the Slavery Sub-commission of the League of Nations passed a resolution that the question of slavery in Africa should be inserted in the agenda of the fourth Assembly of the League and that the Council of the League should be requested to report to the Assembly on any information it receives on the subject.

London.—Sir Thomas Glen Coats the seventeenth millionaire to die in the past twelve months, left £1,700,000 sterling. The State will receive £582,000 sterling in duties.

London.—The Labour Ministry's monthly statistical report shews that the cost of living in August was seventy-nine per cent above the pre-War level, compared with eighty-one in July. The fall is declared to be due chiefly to cheaper potatoes.

Havenstein.—The President of the Reichsbank, visited the Bank of England to-day and conferred with Sir John Bradbury who arrived from Paris.

Paris.—Dagana the president of the League of Nations' Council denies the report of the differences between the Brazilian and other delegates at Geneva and the possible withdrawal of Brazil from the League.

Melbourne.—The Federal Government is considering the proposal of the syndicate to grow cotton in the Northern Territory. It is proposed to raise capital in Britain and bring out Europeans, preferably the British.

Detroit.—It is estimated that a hundred thousand employees are affected by the arrangements to close down Ford Motor Works owing to exorbitant price of coal.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE

HIS DEGRADING INFLUENCE IN BRITISH JOURNALISM.

A PERSONAL REMINISCENCE.

BY B. C. HORNIMAN.

De Mortuis nil nisi bonum is a very good motto, but it is sometimes greatly overdone. The tributes to Lord Northcliffe which have flooded the "Times" and other organs of the press, which the deceased newspaper magnate controlled, during the last few weeks, have proved somewhat nauseating. One might suppose that Northcliffe was the idol of the British race and a great part of the American. The truth is that he was a very rare example of a man who had attained very great power of wielding immense influence and gaining wide popularity without doing one or the other. He had no more popularity than any other successful business man in this country, and his political influence was practically non-existent. He had only one outstanding success to his credit, out of the many attempts he made to control political movements. That was the part he played in bringing about the down-fall of the Asquith Government. But he was not the chief actor in that drama. His played merely the part of an accessary and it was only because, for once in a way, he happened to catch the popular tide and was assisting the ablest and most cunning political intriguer of his time, that he found himself engaged in the performance of a coup that proved successful.

Contrast this with his efforts to bring about the downfall of Lloyd George. The present Prime Minister has lost all his one time popularity in the country and, had the Northcliffe influence and power in the country been what we are asked to believe, it should not have been a very difficult task to shift him from power. But all Northcliffe's efforts, all the concentrated opposition of his many popular organs, failed to make any impression on the Prime Minister's position or to influence in the least his foreign policy, because there is no section of opinion in the country which takes the Northcliffe press seriously in political matters. When Lord Northcliffe started his career as a newspaper proprietor he did so with an entire contempt for and ignorance of politics. He believed in popularising his journals by making them sensational news-sheets and engaging in freak stunts. He appealed to every vulgar emotion and predilection and displayed extraordinary cleverness in reaching the inner confidences of the bourgeois mind. But in politics his press never was and never could have been taken seriously. It jumped about from one position to another and was continually trying to catch the popular tide when it was on the flow, without relevance to the merits of any particular controversy. Principle it had none. Its circulation was built up on the appeal it made to the bourgeoise on totally different grounds. The mistake it made was in failing to realise that in politics quite different methods were necessary, based on some adhesion to principle and consistency. Of business and organising genius, of course, Northcliffe had abundance. To this indeed and this alone he owed his success which, undoubtedly was amazing.

His Guiding Star.

To write of the man as a great benefactor of humanity and a fine influence in the press and British pubic life is to wander far from the truth. He had two guiding ideas in everything he did, beyond the pursuit of business success with his newspapers. First was the aggrandisement of Lord Northcliffe and second was the aggrandisement of the British Empire. He was an Imperialist of the very worst kind. To do some of our Imperialists justice, they do preserve some delusion that they are promoting the interests of humanity and follow to a certain extent some kind of principle. Lord Northcliffe had no principles, beyond the pursuit of greatness as an end in itself. If he took up a cause, he was never actuated by any principle or altruistic motive. He adopted it as a matter of expediency. He was a pro-German when he believed that German greatness might prove helpful to British greatness and he became anti-German as soon as he saw that the British tide was flowing in that direction and that German greatness appeared to be a menace to the development of British Imperialism. He took up the cause of the Indian Mahomedans, not because he was moved by the injustice that was being done to them, or, because he had any affection for them or their cause, but because he thought Mahomedan unrest was proving a danger to the interests of British Imperialism. He was intensely Pro-French because he was anti-Lloyd George.

I knew very little of Northcliffe from personal contact in his later years, and my personal knowledge during that time is derived from what I learnt from others who were associated with him. But in my early journalistic days I passed through a period of very close association with him. I learned a great deal of the business of Journalism from him and his associates, which proved very useful in later times and I am duly grateful for it. But I am glad that his political methods made no appeal to me and left no impression on me but one of intense disgust. And when I speak of the "business of journalism" I mean the business of producing attractive newspapers, not business methods in the ordinary sense. In that respect, Northcliffe was as unscrupulous and cruel in his methods as he was in politis.

A Personal Reminiscence.

My first experience of journalism, except for editing the school magazine was on an evening paper in the South of Eng-

(Continued on next page.)

"BRUTAL AND INHUMAN."

POLICE EXCESSES AT GURU-KA-BAGH.

PUNJAB M. L. C'S. CONDEMNATION.

The following statement in connection with the Guru-ka-bagh affair has been sent to us for publication:—

On the morning of the 7th I started with some other Council members for Amritsar. We had an opportunity to talk with Mr. Mercer, Deputy Inspector General, Police, also who was going to Amritsar by same train. On our enquiry about the brutal beating by the Police of those Akalies who were sitting or lying on the ground and dragging them by their Keshar (hair), he said that he did not issue any such order.

We reached the spot with Mr. Mercer about 20 minutes before the Jatha arrived. We met Sher Singh, Nail Tahsildar, and asked him if he had taken away the medical comforts sent from Amritsar on the 6th for the wounded and the sick, and in answer he said that he did take them away and they were later on disposed of by Mr. Beaty's instructions and they did not reach the wounded.

When the Jatha came in sight at about 2-15 p.m. the policemen prepared themselves for the beating and Mr. Mercer, looking at one extraordinarily thick lathi, mounted with iron at one end about nine inches in length and brass at the other end, ordered the Policeman to change it for a smaller one, to which he replied that it was supplied to him by Mr. Beaty and there was none other to use. Mr. Mercer then ordered him to use the thinner side of the lathi while beating.

On the approach of the Jatha it was met by the Policemen under Mr. Lobbs and the beating was begun. While the beating was going on, some of the Policemen were striking the Akalies with pointed ends of the lathies, some on the private parts and some on the ribs. Mr. Mercer's attention was drawn that this was being done again inspite of his prohibitary orders of a few minutes before. Upon this Mr. Mercer again shouted to the Policemen to stop that sort of beating.

Later on we reached Guru-ka-Bagh, where the rain began to pour heavily and we were unable to see much there. We saw more than 2000 Akalis there who were calm and contented, reciting shahads. We met a Doctor there who told us that he had returned just then from the Police camp after dressing a Policeman who got injuries on account of a fight which they had amongst themselves on account of the division of the loot committed from a neighbouring village by some of them. On our return we saw on the way at Chhina Bridge about a dozen Akalis lying senseless on the road-side who were being removed by motor lorries, others having been removed before.

In our estimate the beating was very severe, brutal and inhuman and on enquiry it was confirmed by the doctors at the spot that the injuries were more serious on this occasion. We saw that the Akalis were perfectly non-violent and falling senseless under the blows of the lathis uttering "Sutnam Sri Wahiguru" all the time.

As S. Sangat Sing and Sardar Dilbagh Singh were all the time with me there, there is no need of a separate report by them. This is a joint report of the undersigned members only.

(Sd.) SODHI LAL SINGH, M.L.C.
(Sd.) SARDAR SANGAT SINGH, M.L.C.
(Sd.) SARDAR DILBAGH SINGH, M.L.C

THE WOUNDED AKALIS.

ANALYSIS OF INJURIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 16.

The case in which Swami Shradanand is accused of abetment of criminal trespass and rioting came on before the Additional District Magistrate and was made over to Lala Balwantrai, Magistrate for hearing which comes up on September 19th.

Lieut. Col. Gulabsingh, Director of the Medical Services of Shiromani Committee has, with the help of his colleagues, prepared an analysis of the injuries received by the Akalis which covers 997 out of the total of 1210 cases of injuries. Out of these the following, totally 673, are more or less serious.

They include urine trouble 42, testicles 36, sacrum 34, brain injuries 120, bone fractures 49, punctured wounds 31, teeth shaken 11, incised wounds 120, contused wounds 52, injuries on frontal parts of body 175, horse trodden 3.

THE AKALI SITUATION.

HOME MEMBER'S STATEMENT CRITICISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR Sept. 17

The situation here for the last four days remained unchanged except that Akalis endeavouring to enter the Mahant's land at Guru-ka-Bagh are now arrested instead of being beaten. The Shromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee have criticised the statement made by the Home Member in the Legislative Assembly regarding Guru-ka-Bagh affairs. They point out many alleged mis-statements and omissions. They make many accusations against police regarding thefts and terrorisms. *Jathas* of Akalies still continue to go to Guru-ka-Bagh. A jatha of one hundred strong left to-day for Guru ka-Bagh. Daily arrests occur at Guru-ka-Bagh the average being 15 men or more daily. It is alleged that some Akalis were beaten yesterday before they were arrested. The arrested Akalis are now being imprisoned in Fort Gobind Gahr, Amritsar.

NATIONAL LEADERS AT AMRITSAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 17.

Shriyut Chittaranjan Dass and Pandit Motilal Nehru reached Amritsar to-day. They were accorded a warm welcome at the railway station by a large concourse of people. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Shriman Patel had arrived earlier by the Bombay-Punjab Mail.

On September 16th a combined Jatha of Montgomery and other places numbering 110 reached Guru-ka-bagh from Amritsar as usual uninterfered *en route*. At Guru-ka-bagh itself five batches of five, five, four, three and four totalling 21 men going to chop wood were arrested, but there was no beating.

GOVT. ENQUIRY INTO POLICE EXCESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

It is understood Mr. Mercer, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Central range, will investigate all specific and definite allegations of police excesses at Guru-ka-Bagh that may be brought to his notice and any persons who have information in regard to such allegations are requested to communicate with Mr. Mercer at the Circuit House, Armitsar.

LATER.

A Punjab Government communique says:—In connection with allegations of police excesses at Guru-ka-Bagh the letter below which has been addressed by the Punjab Government to the Secretary of the chief Khalsa Diwan is published for information:—

Dear Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of your letter No. 2248 to the address of Mr. Dunnett, Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar. In reply I am to say that His Excellency has ascertained that the complaints contained in your letter are already being enquired into by Mr. Mercer, Deputy Inspector General of Police at Amritsar, who has been specially deputed for the purpose. It is requested that you will kindly place all the information in your possession at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General, who is residing at the Circuit House at Amritsar.—Yours, truly.

(Sd.) H. D. CRAIK.

Dated 16th Septembebr, 1922.

GURDWARA REFORM.

MAHANTS' REPRESENTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SAHARANPUR, Sept. 15

The Mahants have submitted two memorials to the Viceroy giving their point of view regarding the present situation in connection with Gurdwaras and protesting against the contemplated Gurdwara Bill. The memorials have been sent by Udasi Mahamandal Kankhal and Akaras Hara and Naya Udasian. These point out that the existing law for the better management of Gurdwaras was sufficient and if any enquiry into the administration of Udasi Gurdwaras was necessary, it should be entrusted to Udasis Akaras which are representative bodies and are registered under Societies Registration Act and are empowered to remove any undersirable Mahants. In fact the continuance of any Mahant on his Gadi depended upon his personal conduct and capacity. In no case, they urge, should Udasis Gurdwaras be entrusted to Akalis inasmuch as in their faith and belief and observance of religious rites, the Akalis and Udasis (Mahants) differ fundamentally. Thus any proposal to oust Udasis and replace them by Akalis by any Government legislation would mean denial of religious liberties to Mahants and would go against the well-established principles of British Government in India and the instructions to Governors enjoining upon them religious toleration and the safegaurding of interests of minorities. The Board of Commissioners which was proposed to be set up under Punjab Gurdwara Bill would consist of a majority of Akalis who would be antagonistic to interests of Udasis. The memorials further point out that as Mahants exist in other provinces also, besides the Punjab, they feel that they are equally affected. When once Government helped one religious community against another, thus sacrificing a sacred principle for gaining momentary political advantage, as they think, the matter transcends the limits of any province. They appeal to the Viceroy to safeguard their interests. The memorials also urge that legislation in such matter if at all enacted ought to be of purely optional character and should in no circumstances favour one community at the cost of the other.

HINDU-MOSLEM UNITY.

DELHI CITIZENS DEPLORE MULTAN RIOTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 16.

Resolutions deploring the behaviours of certain Mussalmans in the recent fracas during *Moharam* between Hindus and Mussalmans at Multan and condemning the attitude of those persons and newspapers who are attempting to inflame the feelings of these two sects were unanimously passed at a mass meeting of the Muslims of Delhi to-night when several speakers dwelt at length on the significance of Hindu-Moslem unity.

JUBILIATIONS IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Sept. 15.

Under instructions from the Central Khilafat Committee, members of the local Khilafat Committee are making arrangements on a grand scale to illuminate the city in commemoration of the Turkish victory in Asia Minor.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE.

(Continued from previous page.)

land. I had not been there long when Alfred Harmsworth, as he then was, was adopted as Unionist candidate for the borough. He was then about 30 and outwardly a most attractive personality. The first thing he did on taking up his quarters in the borough and launching his campaign was to buy the local paper, with a view to using it for the propagation of his candidature. Incidentally he was pleased to take a fancy to me and eulogise what he described as my natural *flair* for journalism, and he subsequently gave me the editorship of the paper, which I ultimately resigned because I was unable to keep pace with his quick-change politics.

My outstanding recollection of Harmsworth during this period is the colossal ignorance of politics he displayed, and of affairs in general, and the vulgarity and unscrupulous nature of his methods, both in the election and in the conduct of his journalistic activities. Another strong recollection is the intense vulgarity of the people who were his chief lieutenants in all enterprises and the ease with which they played upon his vanity. As for his candidature he started out with great chances. The opposing candidates had outworn their popularity but Harmsworth successfully restored it for them by his own display of ignorance of the very elements of all the leading questions of the day and the vulgarity of his wanton attacks on their personal characters, which were pursued with the utmost vindictiveness and disregard for truth. This was carried to the length of putting up some obscure female to go to Bow Street Police Court to take out a summons for an Affiliation Order against one of the opposing candidates and reporting the application with sensational headlines. I am glad to say I had no responsibility for this exploit. It was before my time as editor, and I was as much taken in by it at the time as anybody else. Ultimately Harmsworth lost the election after a series of most inglorious performances on the platform. And after announcing his solemn determination to return and fight the seat at the next election he departed and was never seen in the place again. It is characteristic, that to this day Southsea, which is a part of Portsmouth, the scene of his defeat, is boycotted in all the Northcliffe journals, whenever its attractions as a seaside resort are in question.

The Degradation of the "Times."

That Northcliffe lifted newspaper enterprise on to a level that it would never have attained without his organising genius is undoubted. But morally he was a degrading influence in the British press. The great merit of the British press in pre-Northcliffe days was that it was always an open platform. The Northcliffe policy was deliberate suppression of the other side, misrepresentation has been carried by it to the highest pitch. As a result these methods have become common to the press in this country. A few papers, such as the "Manchester Guardian," and most of them in the provinces, preserve the old standards of honesty, but very few. The "Times" under the Northcliffe regime has completely lost the great political influence it once exercised. The high standard of journalisitic honesty and morality which made it famed throughout the world has disappeared. It is no longer the platform open to the ventilation of any honest cause, no matter how unpopular or how much opposed to the view held by the journal itself. Its columns are deliberately closed, not only to the expression of views, which the Northcliffe mind disapproves, but even to those who claim the right to reply to personal attacks and misrepresentation of their views. It is no longer the honest purveyor of the news of the day as news, but the vehicle of such news as it suits the purpose of the proprietary to put before the public in such form as may best help the "stunt" of the moment. That it will ever regain its lost prestige is doubtful. The Northcliffe influence has gone for the moment, but apparently there is to be a scramble of newspaper millionaires of similar standards of morality, if not possessed of the same organising genius, for the possession of the Northcliffe interest.

AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Washington.—A hitch at the last moment has threatened to delay the progress of the new Tariff Bill which, it is estimated, will raise four hundred million dollars revenue. The Conference Committee of both Houses had agreed to the Bill, but inserted the duty on potash and embargo on foreign dyes. This led to the revolt of the Republican Members of the House of Representatives, which had previously rejected the dye embargo, while the potash duty was objected to by agricultural members as being likely to double the price of fertilisers.

The House of Representatives returned the Bill to the Committee with instructions to eliminate dye and potash sections. The Committee have now placed potash on the free list but imposed on the dyestuffs rates which are a compromise between those originally proposed in the Senate and the House.

The Leaders of both Houses now hope that the Bill will be submitted for Mr. Harding's signature in a few days with a view to its enforcement on October 1st.

BHAGINI SAMAJ EXHIBITION.

The Bhagini Samaj of Bombay have opened a small exhibition at the Madhava Baug on Sunday. It is mainly intended for children and women. There are between twenty to thirty stalls and English and Gujarati books, especially suitable for women and children, are exhibited. There are also a large number of kindergarten exhibits for the young. Some Indian brass work, together with some art ware, in addition to a small Khadi stall—these make up the whole exhibition. For children and women it is both interesting and instructive. At the opening ceremony a large number of people were present.

TURKISH ARMISTICE TERMS.

(Continued from previous page.)

ceeded from Smyrna. A British hospitalship carrying 407 refugees including 270 British subjects has arrived here. The majority of refugees are respectable people. Many are accompanied by servants but have no money owing to precipitate flight necessitating the leaving of all belongings behind. Two other steamships carrying nearly a thousand refugees have left Smyrna.

FRENCH TROOPS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A significant statement by M. Poincare is reported by Reuter's Paris representative. M. Poincare told the President of the Finance Committee in the Chamber that French troops were only temporarily in Constantinople, adding that there was every reason to hope they would be withdrawn before the end of the year.

KEMALISTS PURSUE GREEK ARMY TOWARDS PANDERMA.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Constantinople.—The Kemalists are continuing their pursuit of the remainder of the third Greek army corps which is retreating towards Panderma where its embarkation is proceeding under the protection of warships. It is reported that bands of Circassians and Greeks have set fire to Michaliton. Looting and other excesses continue in the districts of Rodosto and Dimoteka by troops from Anatolia.

GRAND ASSEMBLY'S COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Paris.—A message from Angora says that the Grand Assembly has issued an official communique to the people in Constantinople urging them to await intervention of the National Army and not to indulge in any insurrectionary movement.

BRITISHERS IN SMYRNA.

NO FATALITIES REPORTED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The Foreign Office has hitherto not received any news of the fatalities to the Britishers in Smyrna.

CONSULATES AT SMYRNA.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Only three consulates are in tact at Smyrna, Belgian, Spanish and Norwegian.

EMBARKATION OF 3,000 REFUGEES

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Paris.—A message from Smyrna says the French ships have embarked three thousand refugees.

CHANGE IN FRENCH ATTITUDE.

DUE TO UNFORESEEN COMPLICATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The British Government's firm declaration of policy in the Turkish crisis was published too late to permit of much in the shape of comment by Sunday newspapers. The earlier exposition of British views together with the recognised seriousness of the position which led up to that notable statement has, however, sufficed to still the voices of critics who so far have disapproved of Government's past handling of the difficult situation which caused Allied discussion. French policy's direction, which leans more closely towards British aims, has been influenced apparently by the complications which were not foreseen when the scene of action in the Near East was confined to Anatolia.

This is due, in the first place, to the fact that the Little Entente, whose friendship France cultivated, was determined to resist the Kemalist threat to regain pre-war footing in Thrace. France's interests are naturally more intimately bound up with Europe than with Angora. In the second place, there has been a painful impression in Paris that the Kemalist successes were obtained by means of substantial assistance and conjunction of French arms, as French hostility towards Russia does not diminish.

PRECEDENT THAT WOULD BE FOLLOWED.

Discussing the British standpoint in the Near East crisis, the "Observer" acknowledges the difficulty of harmonising the susceptibilities of Indian Muslims with resistance against Turkish pretensions, which the past record of Turkish rule most justly has forfeited. Indian discontent might be an inevitable price of the policy which laid better foundations for peace in further Europe and nearer Asia. The "Observer" charges Government, however, with inflaming Islam without assuaging the lot of Christendom. The paper sums up that, if one of the powers which had been defeated by the Entente overturned Allied authority, the precedent would not be lost sight of by other unwilling communities like Bulgaria, Hungary, Austria and Germany. For this reason, the paper admires the French logic and realism in the French view of the conditions till now.

MORE STORIES OF TURKISH 'ATROCITIES'!

HARROWING ACCOUNTS OF REFUGEES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Athens.—Refugees are constantly arriving here from Asia Minor, and they paint a terrible picture of the Smyrna tragedy, the true extent of which cannot be yet known. It is stated that the Kemalists spared nobody except their co-religionists. Groups of men, headed by Turkish officers, carried out systematic massacre and incendiarism, which was accompanied by wholesale looting. Mutilated corpses were strewn everywhere and an occur of burnt flesh from the ruins poisoned the atmosphere.

Women and girls were removed to the outskirts of the town, where they were raped and then murdered. No Armenians were seen in the town since Thursday and it is feared that even infants were massacred. The quay on which panic-stricken refugees concentrated presented a tragic spectacle. The groans of the wounded and dying were audible on all sides and numbers of corpses could be seen floating about in the harbour. It is impossible to learn the exact number of lives that have been lost. The lowest estimate places the total at hundred and twenty thousand.

Some Englishmen are missing and their fate is not known. It is stated that there is reason to believe that some of them were murdered.

THE SMYRNA FIRE.

(Continued from previous page.)

ing efforts to extinguish the fire, one cause being the entry of the Greek fleet into port. Alleged bombardment occurs in another message, which asserts that the battleship "K'lkos" shelled the Turkish quarter. The "Sunday Express" publishes a cable from Smyrna which says that the Kemalists massed on the quay against allied marines who attempted to land yesterday morning.

MEETING OF BRITISH CABINET.

MORE OF "SMYRNA FIRE!"

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Near Eastern question was the subject of a specially summoned Cabinet meeting this afternoon, over which Mr. Lloyd George presided. The news which has reached Government with regard to the burning of Smyrna goes very far to confirm the Press accounts. Although at present details are still lacking and it is stated that no direct evidence has so far been received, nevertheless, circumstantial evidence indicates pretty conclusively that the fire was of an incendiary nature caused by the Turks. It is safe to assume that from five to six hundred British subjects, mostly Maltese, have been rendered homeless. No news has been received so far of any injury to Britishers. All the Maltese whose houses were burned were taken off. People in authoritative quarters state that they see no reason to doubt that there has been a general round-up of the Armenian quarter in Smyrna and that many Armenians have perished.

BRITAIN AS "FRIEND" OF ISLAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Mr. Shortt, Home Secretary, in his speech at Newcastle, referring to the fact that Britain was the greatest Muhammadan power in existence, attributed our troubles in India and Egypt among Muhammadans in those countries to misrepresentation and because the British were not represented as friends of Muhammadans, "as," added Mr. Shortt, "in fact, we are."

(Continued from Column 6.)

revenues from railways and also at a time when the whole financial situation of the world was in an uncertain state, how could Government lay before a Royal Commission any idea about its minimum requirements? Moreover the question of revente re allocation could not be decided without adminis trative re allocation. Thus the task before the Commission would an impossible one But if re-examination was to take place, he was sure the provinces might have to make good 20 crores rather than nine crores of deficit, thus the result being more harmful than useful to provinces.

MOTION LOST.

The proposal of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was pressed to division and resulted in its being lost by 63 to 27 votes. The amendment of Mr. Jamnadas having been lost, the voting on the main resolution was taken up this also resulted in a defeat 38 for and 48 against. The result of the debate is therefore a defeat for the non-officials on this important question purely on account of lack of unity created by provincial jealousies and a great victory for Government.

DISAFFECTION AMONG THE POLICE.

BILL TO PREVENT ITS SPREAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

When the Assembly reassembled after lunch, it discussed for three hours clause by clause the Bill to provide a penalty for spreading disaffection among the police.

On the motion of Mr. Agnihotri, the penalty under this bill was reduced from two years to six months. Government strongly opposed, the Home Member pointing out that maximum of two years in serious cases was not heavy.

Mr. Rangachariar suggested that really serious cases of disaffection couuld be dealt with under Section 124 A.

When the amendment for reduction in the period of punishment was pressed to a division, it was carried by majority of one, voting being 39 against 38.

Mr. Bhargava moved that the proposed fine be reduced from 1,000 to 200 rupees. This change was also carried by 44 against 37.

The Home Member said that the idea of this recommendation was put into clause and if any further explanation of language was necessary, he would introduce it before going to Council of State. Clauses 4 and 5 of the Bill were passed without any change.

Sir William Vincent opposed Mr. Neogy's motion. The motion was rejected by 42 votes to 36.

Sir William Vincent then moved that the Bill as amended be passed. Dr. Gour took objection to its passage on the ground that this motion need not be taken up the same day. The Home Member readily agreed to the suggestion and further consideration of the Bill was postponed. The Assembly adjourned till Monday.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

DISCORD IN ASSEMBLY

GOVERNMENT VICTORY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

The debate on provincial contributions to the Central Exchequer initiated by Mr. Sohan Lal in the Legislative Assembly has fizzled out as usual. In my telegram yesterday I foreshadowed this result but it was never anticipated than that the proposal for the appointment of a Royal Commission also would be defeated. From the beginning there was much opposition to a Royal Commission which was demanded by Mr. Jamnadas but Mr. Sohan Lal's motion received much attention.

Madras members were trying to influence Bihar, Orissa and Assam blocks, while Bombay was rounding up the Central Provinces. The members of the United Provinces and the Punjab were conferring with one another on the desirability of presenting a united stand in favour of Mr. Sohan Lal's motion. At this stage the case of Madras was further attempted to be strengthened by Mr. Reddi of the Democratic Party who brought a big box containing bundles of petitions signed, as he stated, by 75,000 electors of his Presidency urging for a reduction of the contribution payable by his provincial Government these bundles were placed on the table of the Secretary and Sir Montagu Webb smilingly examined some of them. When the House sat to business, provincial patriotism and jealousy appeared to be running high and this spirit was marked throughout in the day's proceedings leading to defeat on both the motions.

CASE FOR MADRAS AND U. P.

Mr. Sohan Lal was not at all impressive. His was a manuscript oratory delivered in a dull and uninviting manner. He, however, set the ball rolling and Mr. Rangachari, abandoning his amendment, supported the mover for a reduction by two crores of the total of provincial contributions, the provinces of Madras, U. P. and Punjab getting the relief. He described in a pathetic voice the position of Madras finances which required the levying of a tax even on betel leaves and said that if the concession was not granted the reforms in the Madras presidency would be doomed to failure. Mr. Moir, the Financial Secretary of Madras endorsed the observations of Mr. Rangachari in a maiden speech.

The case of the United Provinces was briefly explained by Mr. Way, also an official like Mr. Moir, and when all the three provinces had thus spoken out their minds, the Finance Member, like a Christian thrown to the lions attempted to address these creatures on the superior advantages of the fruit diet. He rubbed the house on the wrong side and unnecessarily teased some members who dared to bring some amendments to the proposition. In particular, he mentioned Mr. Agnihotri, who of late has become the object of derision and contempt from the Government benches. Mr. Agnihotri, however, calmed the Finance member by stating that he had no intention of moving his amendments and that the Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey need that the Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey need not therefore trouble himself on his account. Thus checked in his flow of abuse of the members, the Finance Member who had a very weak case to represent attempted to explain the position of each of the three provinces under the Meston Settlement. These three provinces had to pay more because under the settlement their spending power was to be greater in comparison with that of the other provinces. He, however, admitted that the Meston settlement had broken down in the case of both the Central and Provincial governments because of the economic factors but he added the central revenues had suffered more by deficits the fact was that there was need for more money but where was the money to come from? Let the Assembly show the way and he would agree to grant a remission of two crores straightaway. In the absence of any way out of the bankruptcy of the Central Government it would in his opinion be criminal on the part of Government to accept the resolution. He, therefore, appealed to the members to look to the question not as provincial patriots but as guardians of the central revenues.

But this appeal sounded harsh in the ears of Dr. Gour, who thereupon offered a spirited attack on the financial policy of the Government of India and their military expenditure. "Are we the custodians of the public purse as Sir Malcolm Hailey alleged? I thought that we were merely like the monkeys that drew the chestnuts out of the fire," remarked Dr. Gour. Dr. Gour happened to refer to the Meston committee without the prefix "Lord" and this gave the irate Finance Member an opportunity to hit him by asking whether even common courtesy did not warrant the use of the word "Lord" before a member of the Civil Service. Dr. Gour is a debator and he calmly retorted "the fact that he was a member of the Civil Service does not extenuate the fact that he is a great man. Is not Shakespeare called simple Shakespeare for his greatness?" The object of the Finance Member was clear and Dr. Gour refused to be drawn away by such readherrings. He concluded his speech with an eloquent appeal for support for the original motion and not the appointment of a Royal Commission which will neither benefit the one that gives nor the one that takes.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

Mr. Jamnadas, however, spoke well and was supported by Sir Montagu Webb, who criticised the Meston settlement as untrustworthy, requiring a revision of the whole situation by a Royal Commission.

The Home Member wound up the debate observing that at a time when avenues for retrenchment had still to be explored and the course of exchange was doubtful and when they could not know the position of

(Continued in Column 5.)

SORROWS OF THE POOR.

SCARCITY OF HOUSING.

EXTENSION OF RENT ACT PERIOD URGED.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a meeting was held at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Friday night to protest against the proposed amendment to Rent Acts, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presiding.

INTOLERABLE CONDITION.

Mr. Jamnadas said the main objection to the retaining of the Rent Act was that it was wrong to restrain property and that it was a war measure and must be done oway with, on that account. But that was no argument at all, for even now many of the things were controlled. They had to pay a large amount of their income by way of income-tax and it was not a fact that only housing property was controlled. Then there was the Cotton Control Board introduced even after the war; there was even a cry for controlling the stock exchange; when the Burmah rice prices went up, Government had to control them in the interest of the public. In that way there was control all over the world in many things. Housing being in Bombay a monopoly the State was perfectly justified in continuing to control that monopoly and there was neither any reason, nor argument, nor anything which could and should prevent the State from controlling rents in the interest of the State as a whole. The State had a right to control as long as it was justified. No case had yet been made out for an increase of the rent by 33 1/3 per cent. As it was, people were paying fancy rents. Even in London rents were half as cheap as in Bombay, and still the landlords were clamouring for more and more rents and still more rents. He asked whether twelve lakhs of people were to suffer for the sake of a few landlords. He knew of places in Parel and Byculla where in one small room 20 or 30 people lived together. How was it possible for six or seven families to live in a single room and live decently enough and exercise their conjugal rights. He was telling these things to them only to bring to their minds the enormous tragedy lying beneath the whole thing and still the landlords called all sorts of names to tenants, and wanted more and more rent from them.

"RENT ACT SHOULD BE EXTENDED."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved:

This public meeting held under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay resolves that in view of the scarcity of Housing accommodation for the middle and lower classes prevailing in the city to the same extent as when the Rent Act was passed, the operation of existing Rent Act should be extended without any modification in the provision fixing the standard rent for a further period of five years from the 1st September, 1923; and the President of this meeting be authorized to communicate this resolution to the authorities concerned.

He said he himself was a landlord and it could not be said that he had no interest as a landlord. He had been hard hit by the Rent Act, but it was his duty not only as a social worker, but as a man to support the poor tenants. The debate in the Corporation had assumed a farcical and almost sad aspect, and old members of the Corporation like Dr. Viegas were laughed out. He had, therefore, taken no part in the discussion. The question had now been sent to a committee for their consideration, but he did not think there was any reason for so doing. No doubt the question was shelved at present, but if the Corporation wanted to come to a definite decision it could have done so at once. Mr. V. J. Patel's amendment was thrown out and only ten supporters could be found for it in a house of about 45. That meant that in a Corporation consisting of 72 members only 10 members supported the cause of the poor people. He hoped the public would keep an eye on the list of people who had voted against the amendment, and treat them accordingly when the time came. No case had yet been made out for an increase of rent by 33 1/3 per cent. To a rich man an increase of Rs. 50 or 100 did not matter much, but to a poor man it made a good deal of difference. The landlord should also be compelled to effect the necessary repairs from the increase granted to him.

Mr. M. D. Alteker seconding said if there were genuine supply and genuine demand there would not have been any necessity for control. The present prices, however, were artificial and supported and bolstered up by a gang of speculators. The speculators wanted to make money by merely bolstering up prices and creating a monopoly.

Mr. B. M. Anandrao said the buildings for the poor classes were nearing completion and perhaps the amenities they might enjoy might be more than those enjoyed by the midlle classes. The clerks should ask Government to be put on the same level as the poor workmen. He would ask that the Act should be extended till the whole Development programme was completed.

After having been further supported by Mr. A. V. Chitre and Mr. N. D. Kadam the resolution was carried.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 6.)

considerations against Excise duties on articles of general, though injurious, consumption, there are other reasons of economics, in the narrower significance of the term, which militate equally against Excise duties in general. There is a radical distinction between the operation and incidence of Customs Duties, particularly of a protective nature, and Excise duties on domestic production. The Excise duty imposed for revenue must needs select articles of general, if not universal, consumption, and these must press disproportionately upon the poorer classes of the community. While protective Customs Duties help to build up Industry, and thereby increase employment Excise duties are a net tax on consumption, and must affect the consumption of what Dr. Marshall would call the necessaries of industrial efficiency. By the operation of the Excise duty, industry tends to be depressed not only as the direct result of the tax, but also as the consequence of the diminished efficiency of labour owing to the reduced consumption of the taxed necessaries of efficiency. With a reduction of income, such duties would bring an addition of expenditure, and will, as such, be doubly burdensome.

We might also note in passing, that as a matter of history the suggestion of looking to the Excise duties as a source of revenue is insupportable. The first concern of the Revolutionaries in 1789 was to abolish at one stroke the myriad of indirect taxes that disgraced the *"Ancien Regime"* in France, and which we would now class as Excise Duties. The same spirit of popular hostility to such taxes characterises the financial history of the United States, where they admitted these questionable helps to the public purse under the stress of the War of Secession, but abolished them at the first convenient moment after the War was ended. No doubt they still linger in some antiquated systems of national finances; but they cannot possibly be defended on the broad principles of political economy. As the greatest authority on Public Finance, Leroy Beaulieu, has observed:—

> "The taxes on consumption are less proportionable than the direct taxes to the income of the tax-payer. By themselves alone, they would constitute a system of taxation which would be detestable and singularly iniquitous."

On such considerations, it is impossible to accept the conclusions of the Commission in the matter of the Excise Duties. They observe in para. 169:—

> "That the existing Cotton Excise Duty should, in view of its history and associations, be unreservedly condemned, and the Government of India should frankly express their desire to clean the slate."

But in spite of this admission, the whole chapter on Excise in general and its sequel on the Indian Cotton Excise Duties in particular reads like a laboured special pleader, which is bad ethics, bad politics, bad economics. It is bad ethics, because it makes no allowance for the injurious character of some of the consumption liable to taxation under their suggestions, and because it omits to consider the force of distributive justice in apportioning the tax-burdens between the various classes of the community. It is bad politics, because it ignores the rising tide of democracy operating in other countries against the maintenance of indirect burdens in any form, and also because the recommendations betray an undue, obvious bias in favour of the propertied classes. Such a bias is, to say the least, inconsistent with the Commission's insistence upon the interests of the consumers in their endeavour to emasculate the force of protection they themselves recommend. Even on the narrower considerations of Public Finance, their recommendation in favour of Excise as a source of revenue is grounded on an erroneous principle. Dr. N. G. Pierson, once Prime Minister of Holland and well-known for his standard work on the Principles of Economics, observes:—

> "It is an essential characteristic of all taxes on expenditure that the faculty on which they are based is not one calculated or estimated by the Exchequer, but one which the tax-payer imputes to himself. Whoever lives beyond his means, or, without the least necessity, spends a large part of his income on things which are heavily taxed, will experience excessive pressure from the taxes."

But for this he cannot be blamed if the tax is imposed on necessaries of life, or efficiency. He cannot economise in their consumption without impairing his efficiency, without thereby impairing the national dividend. The standard of expenditure is often incapable of adjustment to the means of the individual, and the hardship is the greater as we go lower and lower down in the scale of social stratification. Expenditure taxes, and particularly Excise duties on home-made goods the consumption of which it is not deemed necessary to prevent on ethical or economic grounds, must be condemned as offending alike against ethics, politics and economics. Their continued existence in modern budgets is not an evidence of their excellence or desirability, but rather of the poverty of the modern financier, the injustice of the modern social organisation, the imperfection of the modern system of wealth distribution.

The objection to the Commission's recommendations on this score is further strengthened by the inherent inconsistency of the recommendations. Para 150 says:—

> "We have already pointed out that the Excise duties may be regarded as an addition to the cost of production, and, unless they are countervailed by corresponding Import duties, they may injure the domestic producer in two directions. If he is in a position to make the consumer pay this extra cost by increasing the price of goods, the demand for the goods is liable to be reduced. This result would decrease the yield of the tax and set a natural limit to the rate at which it could be profitably imposed. The contingency is not likely to escape the attention of the Government. If on the other hand the producer is unable to get a higher price from the consumer, the tax will operate directly to reduce the former's profits, and may do serious injury to an industry that requires protection. We would therefore lay it down as a general principle that an Excise duty should not be allowed to trench on the degree of protection required for any industry. When that degree has been determined by competent authority, any further taxation that it may be deemed necessary to impose on the commodities concerned, should be so adjusted as to leave the required protection undisturbed. An Excise duty by itself would tend to render the protection inadequate; a simple addition to the Import duty would impose an unnecessarily heavy burden on the consumer; whereas, as shown in the illustration given above, *a combination of the two would bring the greatest return to the Treasury with the smallest cost to the tax-payer.*"

In suggesting a combination of protective duties with the Excise burden in the interest of the public purse, the Commission surrender their fundamental position of primarily considering the interests of the consumer. A double duty is a double burden, and cannot but injure the consumer. Those who, for revenue reasons, would suggest such an absurd combination, cannot possibly be heard when they plead the interests of the masses for limiting the extent of the protection to be given to Indian industries. Besides, the whole paragraph is based on false assumption. The financier seeking revenue from Excise duties will naturally select articles of inelastic demand and universal consumption. The producer, therefore, in almost every one of such cases, would be able to increase the price and pass on the burden of the duty to the consumer. And yet the demand will *not* be reduced. There is consequently no room for the latter alternative elaborated by the Commission. The Excise duty, therefore, if once permitted, will never be relaxed or repealed by a Government intent upon seeking funds for its uncontrollable expenditure. Hence on grounds of general economy as well as those of political expediency, we refuse to believe that Excise duties are theoretically defensible or can practically be beneficial.

Of course in this conclusion we do not allow any weight to the financial needs of the Government at present, not only because we are here considering an issue of national policy affecting an entire generation while the financial needs of the moment are relatively only a temporary feature, but also because the financial needs suggest, if anything, an urgent need for a radical revision of the scale of public expenditure in India, not a meddling with the national economic policy of the country. During the war, for example, the financial needs of the British Government were the most stringent that could be urged in extenuation of any orientation of policy that could have been suggested. It was in response to this grave emergency that Britain abandoned her traditional policy of free trade or low customs duties on a few articles, and imposed as much as 50 per cent. duties on such articles as motor cars, cinema films and a number of other luxuries. But even for the sake of the urgent financial needs in war-time, nobody ever suggested in England the imposition of equivalent countervailing excise duties on the similar British manufactures, even though the strict application of orthodox economics would have demanded such a course. We refuse to believe that the financial needs of the Indian Government are more urgent than those of the British Government in War. We refuse to believe that the Indian Government would be right, or could be justified, in imposing or maintaining excise duties on Indian manufactures under any pretext, least of all on the excuse of their momentary financial needs. We refuse to believe that there are even any great revenue needs of the Government which could not be amply met by adequate, and overdue economies in their extravagant expenditure. Hence the Commission's officiousness:

> "We recognise the present financial difficulties of the Government. We realise that the Cotton Excise duty brings in a revenue of over two crores of rupees a year. We realise that to abolish the Excise Duty while leaving the Import Duty at its existing level of 11 per cent might have the effect of contravening the principles of **taxation which we have** evolved in the preceding chapter, and of sacrificing a source of revenue without affording to the masses a corresponding reduction in the cost of their clothing." (Para. 169).

leaves us frankly amused. We have already discussed the precious "prineiples of taxation" that they claim to have "evolved." The suggestion about the uncompensated 11 per cent duty on foreign cloth becoming a burden is an unabashed *petitio principii*. For it has yet to be proved whether the present purely revenue duty is really protective to the extent that even this Commission in its moderation would approve. And even granting that for effective protection the import duty on foreign cloth need not be at this figure, that does not contravene in any way the very strong case for the complete, immediate permanent abolition of the offensive excise duty on Indian cotton. Their yield of two crores constitutes an argument which may best be left to the Inchcape Committee, who must decide how far the Indian Government is in a position to remit this duty which offends so strikingly against every canon of national economy, against every dictate of political propriety, against every consideration of equity in distribution. For our part we would only point out that a Commission recommending the discontinuance of a number of purely revenue duties, like the one on the export of tea for example, sounds strangely oblivious or incoherent when it emphasises the revenue aspect of the Indian Cotton Excise Duties. But of this in our next.

DR. P. J. MEHTA.

WHO HAS DONATED TWO AND A HALF LAKHS TO THE GUJARAT VIDYA PEETH,

Dr. Pranjivandas Jagjivan Mehta, M.D., Bar-at-Law, whose munificent donation of two and a half lakhs of rupees to the Gujarat Vidyapeeth was announced by us on Saturday, though long domiciled in Rangoon, is a brother of Seth Revashankar Jagjivan, the well-known citizen and jeweller of Bombay. Dr Mehta had a very successful career at the Grant Medical College and was a gold medalist thereof. Dr. Mehta was in England for three years, during which period he not only secured the L. R. C. P. and S. and M. D. degrees, but also came out successful as a Barrister, Mahatma Gandhi being a fellow student of his at the Inns. On his return to India Dr. Mehta entered the service of the Morvi State for a time. Later he came to Bombay and practised as a physician for some time. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Chief Medical Officer, first of the Dharampur State and then of Idar State. The late Maharaja Kesharsinghji of Idar had so much confidence in Dr. Mehta that he offered the post of Minister to the latter, but Dr. Mehta declined the honour. From Idar Dr. Mehta came down to Bombay and practised for the second time as a physician. In 1902 he left for Rangoon and since then he has made Rangoon practically his home. In Rangoon, Dr. Mehta after practising for a short while as a physician, joined his brother, Seth Revashankar Jagjivan in the jewellery business and has been in the line all these years.

Dr. Mehta is a staunch Congressman and Swadeshist. When Mahatma Gandhi started his Satyagraha movement in South Africa Dr. Mehta went there to help him. Mahatma Gandhi has no more devoted disciples than Dr. Mehta and his brother, Seth Revashankar. In fact the entire Jhaveri family is deeply devoted to the cause which the Mahatmaji has espoused. Dr. Mehta was one of the Congress delegates who accompanied Lokamanya Tilak, Mr. G. S. Khaparde, Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal and others to England in connection with the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. In Rangeon Dr. Mehta, till his recent illness, which has confined him to his home was taking a leading part in all popular movements. Indeed, his public spirit and independence drew upon him the ire of officialdom during the War and an order was served on him on 6th October 1918, directing him in the name of the Lieutenant-Governor and in exercise of the powers conferred on the latter by rule 3 of the Defence of India Rules 1915, not to "enter, reside or remain in the Province of Burma." The local Bureaucracy, which issued this order in utter ignorance of the fact that Dr. Mehta was at the time lying seriously ill in the Rangoon General Hospital, climbed down later when the truth dawned on it and rescinded the order of deportation. Dr. Mehta's activities in his capacity as the Secretary of the Burma Social Service League and in connection with the movement to redress the grievances of deck passengers had mainly inspired the official action against him. Dr. Mehta took an active part in the anti-vaccination movement.

It was when his brother Seth Revashankar Jagjivan went to Rangoon to see him in his illness that Dr. Mehta announced his intention of donating the magnificent sum of two and a half lakhs to the National University of Gujarat, of which Mahatma Gandhi is the Chancellor. Dr. Mehta's previous benefactions, most of which are little known to the public, exceed several lakhs. Lately Dr. Mehta intended to settle down in the Sabarmati Ashram and has built a house for himself there, but unfortunately his illness has prevented the fulfilment of his wish.

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BOMBAY'S SLUMLAND

IMPRESSIONS OF A SOCIAL WORKER'S VISIT.

Mr. P. G. Kanekar, Superintendent, Tata Workmen's Institute, sets down below his vivid impressions of a recent visit he paid to some of the typical slum areas of Bombay, of which the "upper ten" of Bombay, including the "City Fathers" who are supposed to look after the health and happiness of the poor, have little conception.

Wonders of a Slumland.

A few days ago I accompanied one of the Sanitation Rounds which are from time to time arranged by the Social Service League. Naturally the slum localities are selected for these Rounds. I am myself a resident of Parel and know something of the slums of that district. I prided myself on my knowledge of the conditions in which the labouring classes live, move and have their being; but my complacent pride received a rude shock when I was brought face to face with the actual conditions in which the poor labouring classes in some of the worst slums pass their lives.

It was a new world, perhaps the underworld about which one so often hears. The laws of life and health had no place in this world and all the same it comprised a part of the area which is governed so far as matters sanitary are concerned, by one of the greatest Municipalities in the world and formed an integral part of that city which is called "Bombay the Beautiful" and which flaunts on its shield the motto "Urbs Prima in Indis." This underworld consisted of veritable death-traps called chawls or houses for courtesy's sake and of human beings condemned to pass their lives in these cells surrounded by the worst imaginable filth outside and without air and light inside.

First we visited a chawl near the Lower Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, owned by the Municipality itself and having the distinction of possessing roofless privies. We were told by the inhabitants that it was only the previous evening that the sweeper had cared to attend to his duties there after over a week. We were moreover informed that the said servant of the Health Department favours the chawl with his visit usually at the interval of not less than a week. Thence we proceeded to some chawls near the Curry Road Station of the G. I. P. Railway. It had just rained and the locality had assumed its worst aspect. It appeared as if the word "drainage" was quite unknown here. Where the drains were not overflowing, slush and mud reigned supreme. At the first chawl visited by us in this locality we found a girl of 12 standing with a pitcher near the watertap, ankle-deep in water which was flowing through the passage. The water was yellow-and-black coloured, carrying with it all sort of filthiest things. The place looked like a tank overflowing with muddy water, which fell in a stormwater drain in front of the chawl, and there was a passage between that chawl and another facing it No lamppost was visible and the passage was nothing but an impassable bog. I wondered how the people there managed to reach their rooms safely at night time. Then we turned to the main lane, and after we proceeded a little further we saw a long and big head of direct lining the wall by which the lane was bounded on one side. We were told by a man sitting under a tree dedicated to a locality God, that only the previous evening the dirt had been removed from the land and collected at one place, and that it was once in a month or a fortnight that the lane was swept. Just near the heap a small pond of mire full of animated things reminded us of the state in which the whole lane could have previous evening. It was a blind lane and I could understand the significance of the appellation with its special application to this particular lane. With great difficulty we marched through filth and mud and reached the wall at the end. The scene I saw there made an indelible impression on my memory. The place was emitting the foulest smell and the dirt could not have been removed even in six months. The privies had their "sphere of influence" to an unimaginable extent and it was a spectacle, if not for gods at least for our City Fathers and the Municipal Authorities to see. Some sweeper women, of course municipal employees, were carrying bucket-loads of that precious compound and throwing them into carts standing nearby. I was reminded of Mrs. Partington's efforts. Just then a friend of mine who was struggling behind came there and offered snuff to me and verily it was a God-send to my cowardly nestrils.

MADING THROUGH THE MUD.

We wanted to turn to the chawls situated just at that corner but seven oceans of mud and filth lay between us and the chawls. There were, however, two or three dare-devils amongst us who took off their shoes and rushed forward to cross the *Kala Pani*. I saw them wading through the mud—it was much worse than mere mud, but I am calling it mud for want of a better word—ankle-deep and sometimes even knee-deep and my heart sank within me. I was thinking that under such circumstances discredition was the better part of valour and just then I found myself in good company. All except the said dare-devils were unwilling to risk their boots, shoes and sandals. Some one suggested that there was a round-about way to the same place from another direction and the suggestion was most thankfully accepted. We returned and took a big round. What we saw on our way was shardly better. Some places were so muddy and boggy that we had to perform all sorts of acrobatic feats to make any progress in our pilgrimage to the *Shrine of Human Degradation*. At some places we had to jump over in a frog-like fashion—overcrowding had reached its limits in this locality. Before we reached the heart of the locality we had to pass some chawls built for railway employees. These were ... and appeared very clean from out... thought this was an oasis in a ...ty chawls, but one of us was aquainted with one who happened to know the inns and outs of the locality whispered to the effect that though the railway employee's chawls looked so nice from outside they were built under the direction of an engineer who happened to be suffering from photophobia. The rooms were so dark that one could not see one's own hands there even when the mid-day sun was shining with all its glory in the sky. Being a bit of a heliolater, I thought the fate of the inmates of these chawls no better than that of those residing in the chawls previously referred to.

THE TENEMENTS.

During our progress we found a series of chawls divided by ponds of mud, some of which were so deep that small children could easily be drowned in them, and grown up persons once caught up in the meshes could not easily get out. Most of the rooms of the ground floor in these chawls were being flooded with drain water and some of the poor tenants had set up small mounds of stones in front of their doors to prevent the water and mud from entering their kitchens or their rooms which served the purpose of kitchen, drawing room, bed-room and bath room at the same time. Their device had achieved but a poor success. The mud and water between some chawls presented a very still appearance and the stagnation was so complete that if minutely observed movements of the inevitable living products of such stagnation could be seen. Only a wall and the said mounds of stones divided the rooms and their inmates from these ponds. At last we entered one of these chawls with the object of having a nearer and more complete view of the conditions obtaining inside. We were received by some of the residents of the chawls. They welcomed us but at the same time expressed the fear that if the landlord came to know of our visit he would make it too hot for them to stay there. I asked myself whether he was one of these poor, helpless, and oppressed landlords for whose benefit the Government was going to amend the Rent Act. The scene that met our eyes in the chawl was the climax of our experiences in this round. Almost each room had a sick bed where there were not two or more. The chawl had one floor in addition to that on the ground. The privies too were two-storied. All the chawls which came under our notice during this round had privies of the old basket system and these ones were of the same type. They were not it appeared, cleaned for months. Out of four on the ground floor only one was in use. The rest had become useless owing to leakage of water and night soil from those on the upper floor. Drainage had no existence there and all the filth touched the plinth of the chawl—practically touched the doorsteps of the room. Even the *people of the Health Department* who were kind enough to accompany us, accustomed as they were to such scenes, seemed *to be horror-stricken*.

The jail can have no terrors for those who have lived in these slums. Really it was a wonder that there were few criminals among the people living in such localities. I would myself *prefer six years in a jail to a single day in a typical Bombay slum*. If these slums provide some criminals it is no wonder. They ought to provide many more.

The labouring classes are fond of visiting the grog shop. If liquor be of any use in making one forget these conditions in a slum, I will not, a prohibitionist as I am, advocate the carrying out of total prohibition till these slums are wiped out of existence, and the working classes are provided with houses fit for human habitation. The wonder is at present not that so many mill-hands drink but that there are still some who never drink or only occasionally drink.

The greatest wonder I was struck with was about the spirit of resignation and the fatalism so characteristic of the Indian charaoter displayed by the people. While I was pitying the lot of the residents of those slums I found some of them laughing and cracking jokes. A few accosted us and asked us good-humouredly how we enjoyed the round. I was struck with wonder to find such pure gold of human nature in such squalid surroundings.

Surely the slum land is a land of wonders and beats hollow the so-called Wonderland of Alice in the story.

A LANE IN BOMBAY'S SLUMLAND.

Wading through the mud.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

COMMITTEE'S PROPOSALS FOR GRADUAL INTRODUCTION.

The following are some of the main proposals of the Committee appointed by the Government to consider the introduction of compulsory primary education in the Presidency. The Chairman of the Committee was Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

"We recommend that universal compulsory education for both boys and girls should be the goal to be aimed at.

"We would urge the need of steps being taken throughout the Presidency to initiate or continue the work of educating public opinion and of bringing the masses to realise the value of education.

"We recommend that compulsion should ultimately be applied to both boys and girls, but as the demand for compulsory education for girls is less keen and there are many practical difficulties in the way of introducing compulsion for both boys and girls simultaneously, we consider that generally compulsion should be applied to boys first, the education of girls being developed on a voluntary basis. We are of opinion, however, that it is practicable to apply compulsion to girls in city municipalities. We also recommend that compulsion should be applied in other areas in which a majority of the people are in favour of it.

"In view of the comparatively slow progress which has been made in the education of girls, especially in rural areas, we would strongly emphasise the need of vigorous propaganda work in the villages to induce parents to send their daughters to school.

"We recommend that attendance at a primary school should be compulsory for a child from the beginning of the school year immediately following the day on which he completes five years of age, and that he should remain at school for 5 years, i.e., until the end of the school year during which he completes 10 years of age.

"Local authorities should be empowered to refuse admission to children below the compulsory age limit or at times other than the beginning of the school year.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

"We recognise the principle of equality in education, viz., that children of the depressed classes should be admitted to ordinary schools on the same terms as others, but in view of the evidence before us and of experience generally in the Presidency and especially in Gujarat, we are prepared to agree to their sitting in the same class room but apart from other children in the beginning, if popular feeling demands it. We do not consider, however, that they should on any account be made to sit outside the class room or in verandahs. Special schools should be provided where there are at least 20 pupils and there is a strong local prejudice against admitting the children of the depressed classes to the ordinary schools.

"We make these concessions to prejudices which are of very long standing, as we fear that an attempt to force the pace may cause a reaction and an outburst of opposition, but we trust that the spread of education among the masses will result in the gradual breaking down of caste prejudices.

"We also suggest that in case a municipality introduces compulsory education by wards or sections of the town, care should be taken to see that the wards or sections chiefly inhabited by the depressed classes should be included in the scheme at as early a date as possible.

"Compulsion for boys should be introduced into City municipalities, including those in Sind, within five years, but steps should be taken to apply it to at least 20 per cent. of the children now out of school in each municipality in each year. Municipalities may, however, introduce compulsion immediately or reduce the period to less than five years.

"In Sind compulsion should be applied to such villages or groups of villages as the local education authority may decide.

"(c) Schools on a voluntary basis should be opened each year in one-tenth of the school-less villages in each taluka in the Presidency, including Sind, provided that the villages are prepared to produce 30 children of school-going age, i.e., between the ages of 5 and 10.

"Compulsion may be introduced into any village, subject to the sanction of the local education authority, provided that two-thirds of the cess-payers and rate-payers desire it.

"We suggest that Rs. 5 lakhs be provided annually by Government for buildings, of which one lakh may be reserved for Municipal schools. As the municipalities would be expected to contribute an equal amount, the total provision for Municipal schools would be Rs. 2 lakhs annually or Rs. 20 lakhs in 10 years. For Local Board schools the annual provision would be Rs. 4 lakhs, or Rs. 40 lakhs in 10 years, in addition to what is available from the balances of the District Local Boads. We suggest that a special building fund should be created and that amounts budgetted in any year should not lapse but be carried over to the next year. To this fund might also be credited any savings in the allotment for recurring charges.

"We wish to record our opinion that, so far as the provision of funds sufficient to maintain the past year's standard of progress at least is concerned, both Government and the Legislative Council should bind themselves so far as possible to the necessary programme of expenditure for the future on the scale approved. We suggest that this can best be secured by Government's submitting proposals for appropriation for such service in the form of a scheme, involving recurring and increasing expenditure, which can be adopted by the Legislative Council. This will in effect bind both Government and the Legislative Council to ask for and grant respectively all future demands for grants necessary to maintain the standard of expansion once approved, subject only to financial exigencies of a serious character. Any demand for increased grants to cover a further expansion of primary education will remain for the consideration of Government and the Legislative Council at each budget meeting as in the case of any ordinary appropriation.

"We are of opinion that the local education authorities, i.e., the District Local Boards and Municipalities should be given as large a measure of control as possible in the management of primary schools subject to the general control which Government must exercise.

INFLICTION OF PENALTIES.

"We are not in favour of the infliction of penalties being entrusted to Magistrates, except perhaps in municipal areas, but suggest that a Committee of three persons should be constituted in each village, to whom all cases should be reported. These Committees should comprise the Chairman of the Panchayat or School Committee, as the case may be, and two members of the Panchayat or School Committee, elected by these bodies and holding office for 6 months.

"The maximum penalty should be a fine of Rs. 5, but for the first offence Re. 1 might be fixed."

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ENTRY INTO COUNCILS.

MR. C. R. DAS UNABLE TO MAKE DEFINITE STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Enquiries made in connection with certain annoucement published in some dailies that Mr. C. R. Das had expressed his opinion that he was in favour of Congress men going to the Councils, go to show that he had not made any definite declaration to that effect to anybody. It is understood that whatever his opinion in this matter may be, he is not in a position to make any definite settlement with regard to this matter, he being President-elect of the next Congress, but a definite declaration is to be made on the subject at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which meets on November 11th.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Army Department:—Majors G. S. Renny 37th Dogars, B. L. Cole, 10th Rifles, D. H. K. Giffard 2/8 Gurkhas and G. M. Glynton 1/6 Gurkhas are promoted to Lft. Colonels. Major A. Burns 15th Battery, R. G. A., has been transferred to general list.

Marine Department:—The following Officers retired from service:—

Sub-Lieutenant B. A. Mordaunt-Smith and Engineer Sub-Leiutenant E. A. Roche.

Literature and Art.

OLD GUJRATI IN RELATION TO SANSKRIT.

IMPORTANCE OF JAIN SANSKRIT.

(BY G, K, N,)

A number of links joining the Gujarati language with the propagation of the Jain creed and its relations to Sanskrit have been established in a brilliant manner by three long articles published separately in a series issued at Leipzig. Fortunately for the bulk of educated India it is written in English. The author is Professor Johannes Hertel, who made a name for himself over his edition of one of the oldest groups of popular tales, the Sanskrit "Panchatantra" which has delighted the children and beguiled the leisure of older men for countless ages in every part of the world having a civilisation. The undertaking is a result of the encouragement given to Indology by the late Jain philosopher, Vijaya Dharma Suri, and his chief disciple Indra Vijayaji. The Jains have been awakened by the Acharya to the imporance of their semi-secular literature. The Jains are devoted to the faith and the amounts which are held, to use a Moslem and better known term "in waqf" and as pious foundations run to millions. There was some healthy agitation over utilising these funds for the general welfare of the community during the great Acharya's life time. There is a difference of opinion regarding the uses to which they are put in the community. But there can be no diversity of views, either within or without the Jain community, on the munificence of Mr. Sarabhai Maganbhai Modi who has subsidised the series. This Jain donor has conferred an obligation on Indians in general. For Sanskrit didactic literature in popular tales is no monopoly of the Jains. It is studied also by Brahmanic and other denominations of Hindus.

It is with some diffidence that one starts noticing a work of such depth: But Prof. Hertel's treatment is lucid, easy and most natural. His skill prevents him from obtruding into view the process of his rough beginings. We are lead on, paragraph by paragraph, to engrossing items. One can only indicate in brief the interesting salient features leaving for more learned journals the evaluation of the profundity and extent of the researches.

To Hertel is due the credit of bringing to light the most precious source not only of folklore but also of the history of Indian civilisation. Jain story literature is much more reliable as a source of folklore than the Buddhists for reasons which the author has explained. In his opinion the Jain works contain, in a huge mass, the materials which the student of folklore should particularly examine in preference to any other branch of Indian narrative literature.

The Scholar's Devotion to Truth

Prof. Hertel loves his studies most ardently but he loves truth more. Consequently he shows not merely the world's indebtedness to our country. He bids us turn to the other side too. And he mentions a number of books which ancient India absorbed in its literature from foreign countries. Among the apparent debts which India owes to the West are included, besides the eternal story of Karataka and Damanaka, the romance of Barlaam and Joasph, which has a layer of Sasanian Parsi views. These and the stories of Syntipas and the voyage of the sons of the Jaffer are really no loans but what are restored to India after several centuries. And Hertel hopes that whatever else has yet remained to be traced to their Sanskrit origins will be found in the literature of the Swetambaras of Gujarat.

Loans to us from West.

Nevertheless there have been direct loans to India. They comprise "Yousuf and Zulekha" translated into Sanskrit by a Kashmirian poet, the "Bil-aram katha" which was written in Mosul and translated by another Kashmiri bard: the "Arabian Nights" and "Esop's Fables." Hertel's marvellous patience enables him to detect literary frauds made by modern Indian editors of Sanskrit texts. In 1887, for instance, was published an edition of the "Bhavishya Purana" in which the editor claimed to have consulted 8 manuscripts but it did not take Hertel long to establish that he has used but one that in order to supply for his defective original two long lacunas he has recourse to an audacious imposture which does credit to his imagination. The gaps are filled up by a metrical Sanskrit rendering of the first chapter of the Old Testament! Paradise becomes Pradhana Nagar, Eve Havyavati, Seth Swetamba and Noha Nyuha. The forger levels up another hollow by throwing in a European story. Only, he fails to notice the fact, detected by Hertel that he introduces a dining-table into ancient India which betrays him.

For beginners in Sanskirt Hertel rightly decides for a Jain Sanskirit text. It is generally most simple and unlike other sections of Sanskrit literature not without a subtle and almost Western humour.

Sanskrit a spoken tongue!

How far Sanskrit must have penetrated the ordinary affairs of life in Gujarat is shown by the fact that in Gujarat, Sanskrit was understood at least by the higher classes of the population right down, and into the 18th century. Hertel denounces the uncritical method of most of the modern editions of Sanskrit works. He asks us to believe that in the printed editions we do not read the works of Valmiki, Kalidasa or Bhavabhuti, but only disfigurations of the immortal compositions. The authenticity of the printed texts is more than doubtful. We have to note a very interesting circumstance that Sanskrit phonetics have changed in the course of time. Sanskrit has been for centuries differently pronounced in different counaries of India. Sanskrit it not one and uniform. It varies with the age and changes with the provinces. The popular Sanskrit whose study has been neglected is a variety by itself. It differs from the classical language. What Weber and Buhler, the distinguished predecessors of Hertel, regard as the Sanskrit of the Jains is in reality a distinct species of Sanskrit which, let it not escape our attention, was *spoken* and written in Gujarat. There is no doubt in Hertel's mind that Sanskrit flourished for centuries not merely in script. The statement raises the larger issue of the nature of classical Sanskrit. For, hitherto few authorities have supported the hypothesis of Sanskrit being a popular idiom. During more than a thousand years not the Barhmanical sects but the Swetambara Jains were the main representatives of literary culture and activity in Gujarat.

Piquant polemics.

The "Bhartakadwatrivimshika," which is edited in the same series is in every respect, including the bold exposition of the mistakes of his predecessors, a model research work. Frequently Hertel shows how the Buddhists sadly mangled the primeval Hindu texts. Prohibited from studying the Niti or political treatises, they mauled the older Hindu works in order to force them into the frame of the dedactic "Arthakathas" and "Dharmkathas", licit to them. The "Bhartakadwatrivimshika" is a series of stories which have the value of being exclusively pointed against the Bharatakas or Shaiva monks. They are depicted in odious hues and as our laughing stalks,—intellectually and morally depraved, ignorant of Sanskrit or of a decent command of vernacular, slow of intellect. They are a body tales caricaturing the Jain ascetic's dreaded rival, the Shaiva anchorite. The Jains could not stand the sanguinary orgies of Shaiva worship. And we have the stories of the estimate and regard which these Shaivas paid back to the Jainas with interest the odium theologicum. We read of Princes of Malwa who would not allow the Jain community to build a temple until Sidha Sena Divakara arose.

The stories are exceedingly simple in style and very probably produce in the readers the impression they were intended to convey. Hertel has necessarily to stop at every place to indicate how it is not the author who is responsible for the extraordinary discrepancies we encounter in Sanskrit works, but their modern critics and even European editors. The number of instances which he casts in the teeth of the Italian professor Pavolini would appear staggering.

For Parsis.

The third "Pacnhakhyana Vartika" has a special claim on careful study by all Gujaratis, including Parsis. It is a collection of stories in old Gujarati, which naturally suggests comparison with the language of the Parsis into which their scriptures were translated or annotated in the 15th and 16th centuries. Even a scholar like Bartholomae is confounded by the sibilant which it seems in Gujarat in those days used to be pronounced as Kha. The three essays are a signpost. They point to the direction where lies the apparatus with wihch to illumine the socio-religious life of old Gujarat and cast flashes on surrounding Sanskrit literature of a radius of a thousand miles.

"Commonsense in the Nursery" by Charis Barnett, M.A. is a book intended for mothers present and to be, and for all who have the handling of young children. It is based on scientific knowledged backed by practical experiments in the author's home and the clinic she has established in Lancashire, and contains just that human, necessary information which is not to be found elsewhere. It will be pubished in October by Messrs. Christophers.

WILL POWER.

PARASMANI (Philosopher's Stone): By S. M. Ghadiali, Bombay.

The author is a close student of Mrs. Helen Wilmans and Mr. James Allen and he has faithfully tried to embody their teachings in the book under review. "Man is the creator of his circumstances and master of his destiny" is the central idea of the book. It is a reaction against the theory of fatalism from the overpowering influence of which an oriental mind is known to suffer much. The author again and again tries to impress upon the readers in a style, which is at once simple and persuasive, the truth that "Heaven exists within us in the faculties in the human mind, the super abundance of which no man has ever dreamed. The weakest man living has the powers of a God folded within his organisation; and they will remain folded until he learns to believe in their existence and tries to develop them." Man thinks himself to be a little pigmy creature so long as he does not realise the creative powers lying dormant within him. Misery and happiness which he sees around him are but of his own creation. All that is necessary for him is to rise above the chilling influence of circumstances, the force of which he can render ineffective by his supreme Will Power. It is this Will Power, referred also as power of thought, that the author values above every other mental phenomenon. The author has succeeded, to no small extent, in analysing the psychological effects of mind on body and aptly quotes Dr. Holcumbe in support of his contention that "when one has grasped the idea thot by creative laws mind is dominant in all things over the body, many things before incomprehensible become clear. From the standpoint of this truth we see how emotions (which are produced by thoughts) determine the most rapid changes in the secretions of the body, how fright turns the hair grey, how terror poisons the mother's milk, how great mental excitement or the slow torture of mental anxiety write their baneful effects upon the tissues of the brain, how the images made upon the mother's brain are transferred and photographed upon the body of the unborn child." The book is an able exposition of the doctrine of the power of thought. "As you build within by the powers of thought, so will your outward life and circumstances shape themselves accordingly." It is the realisation of the truth of this principle that creates in man faith in his inherent potentialities. Stronger in his faith and firmer in determination with heart within and God overhead he marches forward to work out his own salvation. The book has an attractive cover design and the Gujarati public will profit much by its perusal.

Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co., of Calcutta and Simla, who have already complete their first century of book-selling and publishing in India, have just commenced with the August issue of "The Bookshelf," a new and improved series which shows a commendable effort to provide an impetus to the book reading habit in India. "*The Bookshelf*" is distributed free to book-buyere in consideration of orders anticipated. It is an attractive list of books old and new.

* * * *

Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co., have also commenced to issue a new series of handy catalogues in which they aim to list books in all subjects in every class of literature. Those now ready include Electricity, Politics and Economics, Banking and Finance, Co-operation and Co-operative Banks, Biography, History, Theology, and Travel, while those to appear very shortly will include every branch of Engineering, Industrial Manufacture and Physical Science, as well as books on the Theory and Practice of Commerce ond Commercial subjects generally. Catalogues of books on all other subjects are promised in due course.

* * * *

Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton will publish in the coming season a selection by Sir William Watson from his various volumes containing "A Hundred Poems"; "The End of the Day," a book of war songs and other poems by Lady Sybil Grant; "Collected Verse," by Wilfred Campbell; "Adventure Square," a book of verse by Jean Guthrie-Smith; "Songs of Faith and Doubt," by Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy, who is also represented in the new religious literature with "Plain Bread" a companion volume to "Food for the Fed-Up"; "The Soul of Modern Poetry," by the Rev. R. H. Strachan, founded on a series of lectures delivered to a general audience in Edinburgh; a new Arthur Rackham volume, illustrating Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Wonder Book" in colour: Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," illustrated in colour and line by Gwynedd M. Hudson; and Louisa Alcott's "Little Women," which is illustrated in colour by M. E. Gray.

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The third issue of the "British Year Book of International Law" is announced for early publication by Messrs. Henry Frowde and Hodder and Stoughton. Like its predecessors, its aim is to give expression to British views about the interpretation of the law of nations. Among its contents are artides on "Contraband," by the late Sir Henry Erle Richards, Chichele Professor of International Law; "The International Status of the British Self-governing Dominions," by M. M. Lewis; "The Territoriality of Bays," by Sir Cecil Hurst: "Enemy Ships in Port at the Outbreak of War," by Professor A. Pearce Higgins; "An International Criminal Court and the Resolutions of the Committee of Jurists," by Lord Phillimore; and "Submarines at the Washton Conference," by W. R. Bisschop.

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A new volume of essays by Professor Brander Mattews is announced by Messrs. Scribner under the title, "The Tocsin of Revolt," similar to the author's recently published "Essays on English," but dealing with a wider variety of topics. The subjects discussed include "The Duty of the Intellectuals," "A Plea for Platitude," "On the Length of Cleopatra's Nose," "The Gentle Art of Repartee," and "Memories of Mark Twain."

LITERATURE THOUGHT AND FANCY.

(BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN)

Still ruminating over possible correctives of the deplorable superfluity of women my thoughts turn to a territory not a thousand miles from a popular holiday resort of our people. Juxtapositions such as this, offering violent contrasts, are part of the exotic life of the West in the East. The handful of Englishmen whose working days are spent in India, are confronted with them incessantly, but usage dulls the edge of perception, and we end by persuading ourselves, if we do not really believe, building on the exceptional, that there is common ground, that there are many points of contact, perhaps at last fusion, between East and West. Here, for instance, hundreds of cultured, advanced Englishwomen, with a sprinkling of Englishmen, flying the heat of the scorching plains exhibit a society identical in essentials with that of their class in London or Paris. And not a thousand miles away, not nearly a thousand miles away, if you care to brave the hardships of the road, you will reach the bleak and barren Taluka of K..... Nature has been niggardly, there is nothing scenically or materially to attract, no bountiful waving cornfields, no crowded pastures, no thriving population in smiling villages Little better indeed than a desert, affording the barest of existences to a sparse population. It is always a wonder to me what brings them, what holds them there, these bowed half starved, and yet on the whole contented slaves of the soil. And such a soil. The hold of Mother Earth upon her children, of whatever type, wherever chance or destiny has planted them, is inexplicable, but it is there. Is it because life has been so strenuous that successive generations of it have killed all imagination, all enterprise, and broken in these toilers to deep dull grooves, over the edges of which they no longer can, or care to peer, that it never seems to occur to them that there are other fairer, more gracious habitations awaiting them? Or have they mysterious compensations of their own in some deep understanding and communion with the crude elemental forces of the hard land on which they live, and so are proof against the allurements of a fuller gentler life? They must savour, one would think the extreme of monotony that unrelieved boredom which is of all afflictions the most intolerable to the highly complex Western, yet they do not commit suicide *en masse*, they do not seek to escape from their inherited bondage, and this is the marvel, perhaps on the whole they are as happy as a millionaire or the lion of a London season. They have of course, the three great things, which are given to all mankind, Birth, Marriage, Death, and in the way of diversity they have nothing more, unless you add the continual excitement of keeping the wolf of starvation from the door of their rude rabins. The people of whom I speak are, I believe, in so far as they are religious at all, Buddhists, there are plenty of Monasteries, in which Buddhist Monks live and pray and store up treasures of earth as well as in Heaven, treasures of rare M. S. S. and priceless graven images, and sacrificial vessels, products of oldest, now may be dead, forgotten and lost Art. . . Did someone impatiently ask "But what the Devil has all this to do with the burning problem of the Age, the Superfluous woman" Patience, Friend, let me thread my idle way through the mazes of thought with all their subtle connexion, I am in no hurry if you are. But since you have jolted me off the line I was following, and Heaven knows what you may not have lost by that petulance, I will add that the simple denizens of this unattractive country are lively aware of Women's value. The society is Polyandrous. It is an essential of such Societies that Woman is scarce. Nature who manages these things so effortlessly and well, ordains precisely what I mentioned last week the most advanced Western Science is straining every nerve to achieve. In K..... the proportion of the sexes is about one woman to 6 men, why and how this admirable result is brought about, you must ask Nature not me. Not by female infanticide, no I can find no trace or hint of that cruel and barbarous practice. Where matrimonial alliances can be arranged on that basis, it is usual for one girl to marry all the brothers of a family, four or five or six. This plan appears to work well, and conduce to all round domestic harmony peace and the satisfactory discharge of housewifely duties. I am not at all sure that a great many "civilized" women of the West, would not, if they were quite honest with themselves, gladly accept this substitution for the risky and dull monogamy upon which we still insist. Many sided highly evolved Woman might object to being one of six or sixty wives, but I see no reason why she should shy at owning six or more husbonds. It is because the one woman one man system fails to satisfy the numerous sides of a Woman's versatile, and feverishly evolving temperament that we have so many divorces nowadays, and the air shrills with Women's accusations of Man's stupidity and monocular outlook on life's Kaleidoscope. Not that my innocents of K. are altogether unfamiliar with Divorce. It is a recognized part of their Social Law, although I own I do not find it easy to work it out practically. One of six husbands has a tiff with the Wife of their collective bosoms, and determines to divorce her, I have failed to discover what are the legal grounds of a Divorce, but hardly the same as ours, else every Divorce ought to be a common Act, all husbands joining as petitioner. In fact it is nothing of the kind. The disgruntled owner of a sixth of the naughty Dame, takes his own course, and if it ends in divorce, I suppose five sixths of her remain bound conjugally while one-sixth is cast loose on a censorious world. The procedure too differs entirely from that with which we are too familiar. It has its merits, it doesn't not encourage prurient curiosity, or produce *causes celebres*, nor, happily, is there any "Daily Mail" to interview the aggrieved husband and the erring wife, nor any reports of the trial. For there is not any trial. And the whole business appears unilateral, I could find no instance of a lady having attempted divorce, much less having succeeded in divorcing her six husbands all at once. Before we come to the Divorce, though, let us dwell on one picturesque detail of married life, while all is still going smoothly. Presumably the husbands settle among themselves their rights over the Lady in due rotation. I expect she has her own preferences, and many effective ways of showing them, but that would be included under the head of detail rather than broad principle. It is modish for the lady to affect a supreme indifference to, even ignorance of these arrangements; all she need know is which of her spouses is entitled for the time being to claim her as his own This information is conveyed to her with the utmost delicacy. The Happy Owner plants his boots at the door of her chamber. Whether, beyond a mere conventional signal, this rite possesses any hidden esoteric significance, I do not know. Your leading anthropologists can doubtless throw some light on it. . . . . But when the lady has offended one of her lords, and the offence is so grave that it cannot be condoned and patched up like an ordinary lover's quarrel, he determines to divorce her. What follows is very simple but pictorial and effective. He seeks out a large cold stone, full in the public eye, and takes his seat upon it. Have I said that K. . . is a very, very cold country? Thus he announces his grievance and his resolve not only to the party directly concerned but to the whole village community. In this sad pantomime he is telling the Woman that whatever affection once kindled and warmed the cockles of, his heart shall we say? towards her is being extinguished. and replaced by the icy chill of the dull insensate stone on which he sits. If she does not hurry and make her peace with him before the whole of his interior economy is, so to speak, an iceberg, all is over for ever between them, and he is no longer one-sixth of her husband. But if she repents and atones in time, before the irrevocable freezing point is reached, the Divorce is abandoned and previous relations are resumed. On the whole it seems to me that these polyandrous primitives compare very favourably in their matrimonial relations with those who are holding on high the torch of "progressive" civilization. And Woman's position is certainly much higher and much safer, since it is founded on natural need, and fenced by the inexorable laws of arithmetic. But what I cannot understand, it beats me altogether, is why the sex ratio seems to be kept fairly constant. Those who have explored this interesting land tell me that boy babes greatly preponderates everywhere, amidst groups of village children. 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